The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Increased American Responsibilities at Shanghai

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937 VOLUME 80, NUMBER 9

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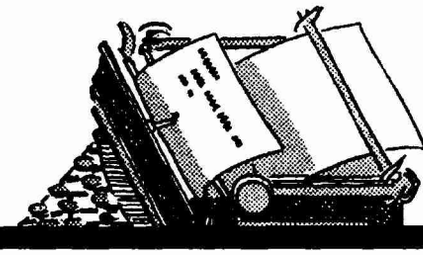

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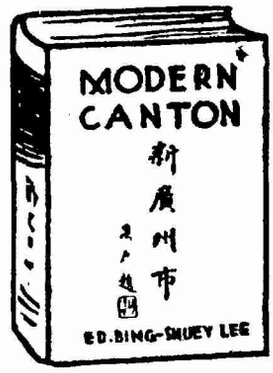

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83½	35⅜	1.50	Allis Chalmers	65¼	66¼
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40¾	29	0.00	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	27	28⅞
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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

THE AMERICANS, JAPANESE AND CHINESE AT SHANGHAI

WHETHER it was due to British political strategy, Oriental intrigue or mere fate, or a combination of all three of the aforementioned elements, those interests in the United States including pacifists, congressmen and professional propagandists have been utterly discomfited in their plans for withdrawing America from this sector of the Far Eastern front.

While it is true that the United States is granting political independence to the Philippines, which means a withdrawal of American sovereignty, and American businessmen have been expelled from Japan's puppet state of Manchukuo and are having a difficult time in Japan proper, none of these developments apply to America's "position" at Shanghai, a city long recognized as one of the world's most critical points of international friction!

Here at Shanghai, the Americans are neither withdrawing or being expelled: on the contrary their responsibilities for developments here recently have been greatly increased through the appointment of Cornell Sydney Franklin as Chairman of the Municipal Council, chief administrative body of the International Settlement. Mr. Franklin, a native of Columbus, Lownes county, Mississippi, is the fifth American citizen to hold this post since the establishment of the Settlement about three-quarters of a century ago. Following his graduation from the University of Mississippi, Mr. Franklin went to Hawaii where he served as judge of the circuit court, assistant to the Attorney General and First Lieutenant in the Hawaiian Infantry. He came to China in 1921 and has been active in the affairs of the city, his sketch in *Who's Who* listing him as a member of no less than thirteen leading clubs and commercial organizations. He is 44 years old.

In addition to Mr. Franklin's position as Chairman of the Council, still another important post is held by an American citizen: We refer to that of Secretary-General of the Council, held

by Stirling Fessenden, native of Fort Fairfield, Maine. Following his graduation from Bowdoin College and the New York Law School, Mr. Fessenden came to China in 1903 and after a long legal partnership with the late T. R. Jernigan, former American Consul-General, he became chairman of the Council and after several terms in that office was appointed Secretary-General, the highest paid administrative post in the foreign

Cornell Sydney Franklin, Chairman of the Council

area. Another American, W. H. Plant, representative of U. S. Steel Corporation, was also elected to the Council, hence instead of withdrawing, the Americans actually have taken on added responsibilities in a period regarded as the most critical in Sino-Foreign relations since the Boxer Rebellion or period of the World War.

***

When Mr. Fessenden was appointed Secretary-General of the Council, it amounted to an admission on the part of the controllers of the Settlement that the old machinery, centered in the office of the regular Secretariat, a position always held by a Briton, had broken down. The new office of Secretary-General, created when Mr. Fessenden assumed office, corresponded somewhat to that of "city manager" in the United States. The idea was to have someone available who would be able to devote his entire time to municipal affairs of a public or diplomatic nature. As most of the Council's complications up to that time had been with the local Chinese interests and with the Chinese authorities, it was hoped that Mr. Fessenden would be able to smoothe out the complications before they became problems or "incidents." That the relations of foreigners and Chinese here have improved tremendously in recent years has been due, in considerable measure, to Mr. Fessenden's activities. This statement does not imply approval of the municipal system in the International Settlement which is out of date and should be modernized or abolished altogether, but so long as it is continued, its relations with the Chinese authorities should be maintained on an efficient basis.

But the Settlement is now faced with problems of greater seriousness even than those which prevailed when Mr. Fessenden was appointed Secretary-General. This time it is the Japanese who are challenging the authority of the Settlement Administration. Following their intervention and war with the Chinese here early in 1932 the Japanese have steadily increased their military strength, evidenced in the elaborate barracks and fortified area in Chapei; almost daily parades of military trucks through the streets of the city and use of the Hongkew section as setting for so-called "war games" wherein the Japanese commanders maneuver and train forces for the eventual occupation of the entire city.

The Japanese action in blocking all moves of the Settlement authorities looking toward the adjustment of long-standing issues such as outside roads and taxation constitute further evidence of Japan's objectives—to obtain a controlling voice in the administration or wreck everything?

That the Japanese are entitled to a larger voice in the administration of the Settlement than they are now receiving is obvious, providing the present municipal system of foreign control is to be continued. But if, on the other hand, the policies inaugurated at the Washington Arms Conference in 1921-1922, involving a gradual relinquishment of the Settlement to Chinese control, are to continue, then there should be no change in the present distribution of foreign participation in the local administration. That the local Chinese authorities are determined to continue on the basis of Washington Conference policy is obvious to anyone who has visited the magnificent Civic Center which houses the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Recently the local Chinese Ratepayers Association (taxpayers entitled to vote in the International Settlement) demanded an increase in their membership on the Council to equal that of the foreign members. At present the representation on the Council is British 5, Chinese 5, Americans 2, Japanese 2, Total 14.

While there recently has been some talk of a modification of Japanese policy toward China, the truth is, as stated in the *Manchester Guardian*

recently, "events over which the Japanese have no control have forced a halt in an adventurous army policy. . . . the real change is not internal but external." Until there is definite evidence of fundamental changes in Japanese policy it is obvious that little can be done to bring about permanent improvement in the relations of those responsible for the administration of the Settlement, upon whose policies depend to a considerable extent, the safety and welfare of approximately a million human beings, most of them Chinese but also including several thousands of foreigners of various nationalities who reside here.

It is ridiculous that there should be maintained at Shanghai three independent cities, one international, but British-controlled; another French controlled and still another Chinese. All three of the cities are experiencing financial and administrative troubles because of overlapping and conflict of authority. The three administrations should be amalgamated into one efficiently governed metropolis which would provide equitable representation and protection for all interests.

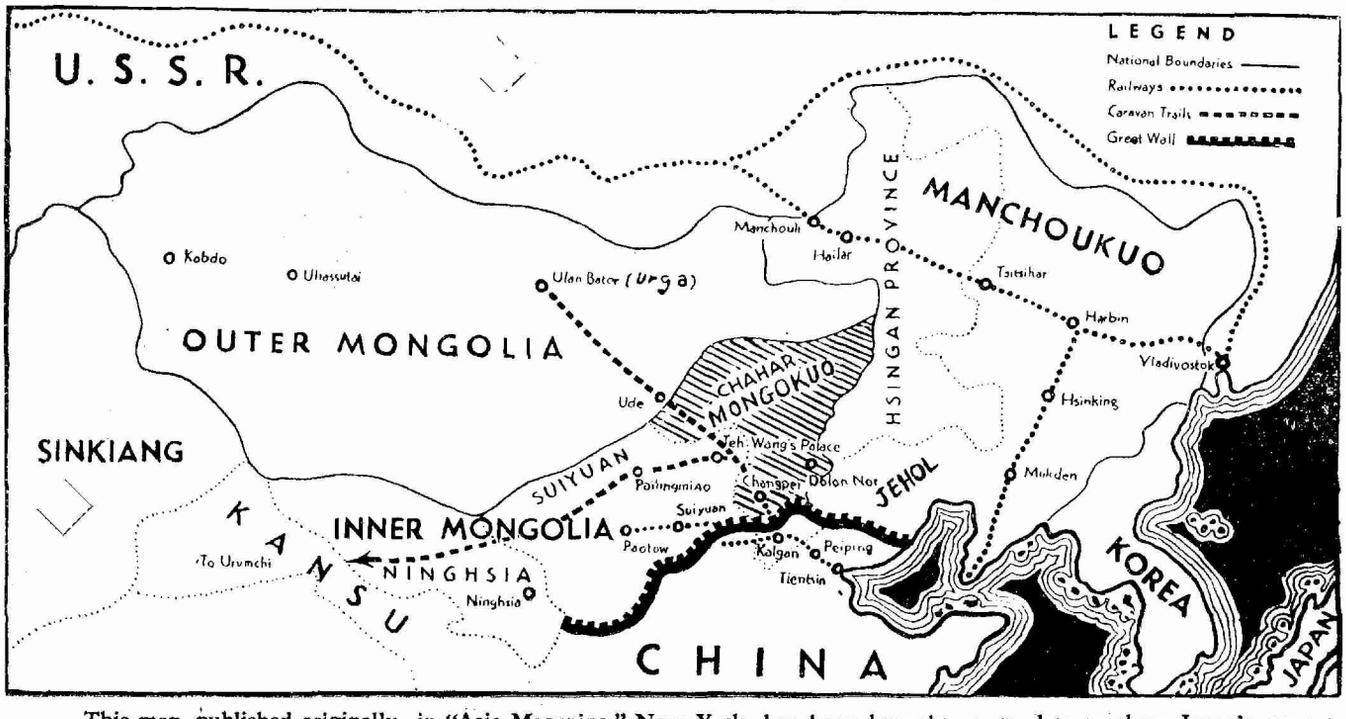
The fact that an American citizen now occupies the most important position on the local administrative body provides an opportunity for tremendous service in adjusting the unusual complications existing at the present.

Japan's Newest Puppet "Mongokuo" Plans Early Drive to Encircle Outer-Mongolia

THE creating of another Japanese protected puppet state known as Mongokuo, embracing northern Chahar Province, has caused fresh complications in northern China, indicating that the next flare-up in the relations of China and Japan is likely to be on that front. Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, head of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council suddenly went to Kalgan this week supposedly for the purpose of inspecting conditions in Suiyuan. Gen. Sung was head of Chahar prior to his appointment as highest administrative officer at Peiping.

According to a report in *The Review* on April 24, Japan's newest state was organized by the Manchukuoan general Li Shou-hsin, who has operated in the Jehol-Chahar area for many years. Gen. Li was assisted by Prince Teh Wang, a Mongolian leader long politically active among the Inner-Mongols. An *Associated Press* dispatch from Kalgan said that the new government had the support of more than 100 Japanese serving in advisory capacities. The government apparently was modelled after that in adjoining Manchukuo. The new state embraces the six northern counties of Chahar and constitutes a wedge between Manchukuo and Suiyuan Province extending to within 20 miles of Kalgan.

Of most significance from an international standpoint is that the creation of this new state brings Japan and the Soviet Union into



This map, published originally in "Asia Magazine," New York, has been brought up to date to show Japan's newest puppet state "Mongokuo" which was carved out of northern Chahar province. According to dispatches from Peiping and Tientsin published in the American newspapers early in March, the leading spirits in the new Japanese-protected state are General Li Shou-hsin, Manchukuo militarist and Prince Teh Wang, an Inner-Mongolian chieftain. The new state has more than 100 Japanese advisers and according to report is making rapid preparations to launch a drive into Suiyuan province. The Japanese forces in Manchukuo are supplying munitions, tanks and airplanes for use in the drive.

direct contact because the new state borders directly on Outer-Mongolia, protected by the Russians.

Later reports published in the Shanghai newspapers during the week stated that Prince Teh Wang had called a conference of all Mongol banner leaders to be held in Chahar on May 1, the anniversary of the birth of the famous Genghis Khan, who unified Mongolia and laid the foundations for the Mongol conquest of Central Asia and part of European Russia. The conquest of China was left to his grandson, Kublai Khan, whose court Marco Polo visited. The conference of Mongol chieftains called by Prince Teh was scheduled for the town of Huateh, located in northern Chahar. The report stated that it was expected that a fresh invasion of Suiyuan with the aid of Manchukuo forces would follow the conference.

Prince Teh and his followers were said to be anxious to recover his former strongholds in Tamiao and Pailingmiao, which last year formed bases in their attempted invasion of Suiyuan. But both of those headquarters were occupied by Suiyuan troops led by General Fu Tso-yi.

Prince Teh Wang, head of the new Japanese puppet State "Mongokuo" embracing northern Chahar province, who is planning a new drive on Suiyuan province. He will have the help this time of a formidable Manchukuo force with ample equipment from Japan.

It was stated that unusual military movements are now going on in northern Chahar and a division of troops is being concentrated at Shangtu on the Chahar-Suiyuan boarder. Further reports from the headquarters of General Yen Shih-shan, Chairman of Shansi Province, confirmed the other reports regarding early military activities on this sector.

That the Japanese are openly supporting these Mongolian activities was indicated in articles published in American newspapers and magazines late in March. A report in *Time* magazine said that Mongol Prince Teh Wang not only heads the new puppet state of Mongokuo, but is also serving as leader of Japan's fresh drive into this area. He is supposed to have a well-armed force of some 10,000 Mongolians and so-called Manchukuoans, largely officered and commanded by Japanese. The article stated, "For months past military equipment from bullets to airplanes has poured in from Manchukuo. Some of the planes bear the Japanese emblem of the Rising Sun. Others contain the cross and thunderpolt of Prince Teh. All of the Manchukuoan tanks and planes are in charge of Japanese mechanics." These military perparations constitute Japan's plan for a new attack on Suiyuan, wihch the Japanese Army claim must be captured before Japan's military machine can begin to draw its projected iron ring around Russia's Outer Mongolia.

When inquiries were made at the Tokyo Foreign Office regarding the activities of the Kwantung Army in northern Chahar the Foreign Office spokesman declared, "The Mongols are striving to preserve themselves from Communists, against whom they are preparing for a war of self-defense." The fact that China's so-called Communists Army in northern Shensi is approximately 400 miles distant from Mongokuo did not affect the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman, who insisted that Communism constituted a serious menace in that area.

On April 23 General Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, delivered an address before the students at Tsinghua University in Peiping, in which he indicated that early military developments are likely. He declared, "The Japanese have seized our territory piece by piece and are now trying to divide China into South, Central, North, Mongolia and even a Mohammedan state, thus enabling Japan to extend its conquest smoothly." General Fu said that while the Chinese people were awakening to the seriousness of the crisis, be could not say as much for the so-called ruling classes who have not regarded the situation with sufficient seriousness.

Closely connected with these developments in Inner-Mongolia was the announcement from Tokyo that the second conference between Manchukuo and Outer-Mongolia, which had been dragging on at the frontier town of Manchouli had broken down. The first conference between representatives of Outer-Mongolia and Manchukuo, called for the purpose of adjusting border disputes, collapsed on November 25, 1935.

The Japanese claim the Russians are planning to use Outer-Mongolia as their strategic base in preparing for an attack on Japan. Japanese military strategists said that Outer-Mongolia was situated "at the center of the long enveloping position ranging from northern Saghalien to

northwest China, which had been designated as a sphere of cooperation between Soviet Russia and China against Manchukuo and Japan."

A long article dealing with the Manchouli conferences, published in the Tokyo magazine, *Gekkan*, devoted to Russian affairs, alleged that the Soviet Union is now definitely promoting co-operation between China and Outer-Mongolia. Kanae Tanaka, member of the staff of the Tokyo *Ncihi Nichi*, who wrote the article said that Russia's object was to create a "United Front" in this part of the world against the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact, and that Outer-Mongolia would play an important role in intensifying

Pictures of the communist (or ex-communist) troops in northern Shensi province, showing cavalry units, camel-transport, infantry units and machine-gun practice. The pictures were taken by a foreign correspondent at the headquarters at Yennanfu, located 2½ days north of Sian by motor truck.

Sino-Soviet friendly relations.

Aside from developments on the Mongolian front, much interest has been aroused at Peiping concerned with General Sung Cheh-yuan's sending of numerous emissaries to Japan for the obvious purpose of reaching some sort of an understanding irrespective of Nanking's wishes. It was reported that General Chi Shih-yuan, former Anfu warlord, has been given special powers of envoy to make a deal with the Japanese. According to newspaper correspondents in Peiping, General Sung has declared the abolition of East Hopei and the rendition of Chahar to the control of the Hopei-Chahar Council as necessary before he will agree to make an independent declaration of anti-communism and cooperate with Japan in preventing the spread of Red influence in North China.

There were rumors in North China of the possibility of a Japanese military demonstration in Peiping or Suiyuan Province, which would be concerned not only with politics on the Mongolian front, but also would be closely related to political conditions in Japan.

Chinese-Burma Boundary Dispute Settled—Burma Separated from India

After holding a total of 116 meetings, during 1936 and 1937, the Sino-British Joint Commission for the delimitation of the Yunnan-Burma Boundary ended its labors April 24, when the final report was signed at Hsawanglong, in Burmese territory. The neutral Chairman, Colonel F. Iselin, and the Chinese Commissioners left Hsawanglong the same day after attending a luncheon given in their honor by their British colleagues. Colonel Iselin left for Rangoon on the following morning, while the Chinese Commissioners left Hsawanglong for Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan, where they expect to arrive at the end of May. *Kuo Min* learns that the Chinese Commissioners have succeeded in pushing their claims considerably beyond "Scott's red line." About three-fifths, roughly, of the disputed area have been allotted to China by the Swiss Chairman, including Panghung, Hsimeng, Hongshaw and Lunghkam.

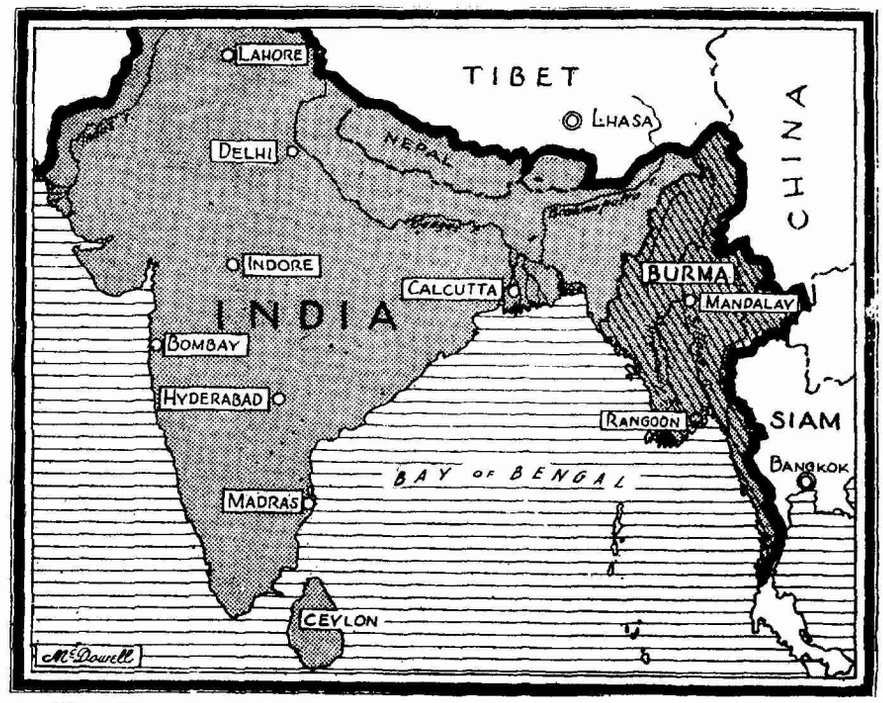
Burma is bounded on part of its northern and eastern frontiers by China and has a large Chinese population. Under the new Government of India Act, which was recently put into force, Burma, which had long sought release, was detached from British India and made a Crown Colony, with a Constitution of her own. The newly created legislature, which has two responsible ministers, one of whom is Chinese and the other Burmese, has control of education, health, agriculture, and the voting of supplies. Defense, law and order, land taxes and finance are reserved to the Governor, the present holder of that post being Commander A. D. Cochrane.

Burma was for a time a part of the Chinese Empire in the fifteenth century, having been subjected by the rulers of the Shan States. The history of Burma is replete with wars with its neighbors, with varying fortunes. In the eighteenth century, for example, an army of 50,000 Yunnannese took advantage of the fact that Burma was at war with Siam, to invade the country. This Yunnanese army, however, was largely destroyed.

Under the heading, "Burma Divorces India," John L. Christian writes in *Current History* for April that Burma is the largest in area and the smallest in density of population among the major provinces of the British India Empire. Today Rangoon, Burma's principal seaport, is the world's greatest rice exporting city, and since the decline of immigration in America it has surpassed New York as a passenger port due to the annual arrival and departure of more than 350,000 coolies who come across from India to plant and harvest the rice crops. Burma's jade and rubies have long provided the world's principal sources of these gems, while her exports of amber and sapphires are scarcely less renowned. During the Great War, Burma's wolfram constituted one of the principal supplies of this essential commodity.

Under the development fostered by Herbert Hoover, the Bawdwin mines, near the Chinese frontier, became one of the world's largest producers of silver and lead. Also mentioned are Burma's forests of teak and other hardwoods, which have been used for more than a century in the British navy.

Burma's existence as an independent nation was extinguished as a result of the three Anglo-Burmese wars.



The above map, reproduced from "Current History," Shows Location of Burma, in its Relation to India, Tibet, China and Siam.

The author says that, taking the long view, one must regard the separation of Burma from India, and the increased degree of self-government received by both, as a part of the inevitable movement for self-expression by the people of Asia. Dr. Baw Maw, most vocal of Burma's Nationalists, is authority for the statement that politics in Burma had their origin in the period of the Russo-Japanese War. The influence of Japan and Siam upon Burma must not be overlooked. The Burmese and the Siamese are co-religionists; they have a common land frontier for 800 miles. Eighty years ago the two countries were very similar in their administration and development. Now the Burmese see Siam as a prosperous, independent country with an advanced judicial system and a budget position the envy of many a harassed state treasurer.

Warships of Five Nations Gather in Shanghai for Brief Stay

Upwards of 50 warships flying the flags of five nations, but the greater part of them American, anchored in the Whangpoo river opposite or near Shanghai during this week. Prominent among them was the flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, the U. S. S. *Augusta*, and the U. S. S. *Isabel*, the yacht of Admiral H. E. Yarnell, commander of the Fleet. The *Augusta* will remain here until the end of May. She interrupted her stay here for a three-day trip to Nanking during the week. At one time there were 28 American war vessels in the harbor. The greater part of the American vessels will proceed north next week for either Chefoo or Tsingtao, where they will stay for the summer. The number of American naval men in port reached approximately 4,000. There were also here about 1,500 British naval men from the various British war vessels which arrived here this and last week. Including the Japanese and Italian war vessels in port and the French flagship which arrived from Tsingtao April 26, the combined total of naval men in the port during the week was in the neighborhood of 6,000.

Release of Nanchang Journalists Urged

Immediate release of two journalists in Nanchang, who were detained some time ago for having published articles attacking the Kiangsi educational commissioner, was urged by the Newspapermen's Association in Hankow, in a recent petition to the Kiangsi Provincial Government. The release of the arrested newspapermen, the petition declared, will form an important test of the sincerity of the Kiangsi provincial authorities in enforcing the free press policy of the Central Government and General Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese and Korean Smugglers Attack Customs Men at Shanghai Wharf

Characteristic of numerous incidents of a similar nature during the past year in every port in China, a scuffle occurred at the Wayside Wharf in Shanghai on the night of April 23 when members of the Chinese Customs service caught a group of Japanese and Korean smugglers who had tried to bring in clandestinely some silk and wine on the s.s. *Nagasaki Maru*. The account in the Chinese newspapers stated that the row commenced as a result of one of the ronins striking a Chinese searcher with a stick. After the man had been mobbed, he was thrown into the river, it is alleged, but he was rescued by fellow Customs men. Another Customs officer who attempted to defend him was likewise beaten by a ronin, it was said. Japanese and Koreans both participated in the fracas, according to the reports. The silk seized was turned over to the Customs House. According to *Domei*, mutual apologies between two Japanese and an unnamed British official of the Chinese Maritime Customs brought the incident to an end. The dispute really hinged around a bottle of sake (Japanese gin), according to one account.

Japanese Commercial Museum to Be Opened in Shanghai

Twenty-five Japanese exporters and industrialists met in Tokyo April 24 to discuss the arrangements for the openjng of a Japanese commercial museum in Shanghai on June 1. Most of the conferees are members of the Oriental Exporters Guild. A similar museum will be opened in Tientsin in September by the Tokyo Municipal Industrial Bureau.

Kuomintang-Communist Reconciliation Looms; Kawagoe to Recommend "Mutual Concession" Policy

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Kawagoe Returns to Discuss New China Policy With Gaimusho Officials.**
2. **Hopei-Chahar Officials Arrive in Japan on Investigation Tour.**
3. **Yin Seeks Support of Kwantung Army, Opposes Abolition of Bogus Regime.**
4. **Gen. Sung Urges Sino-Japanese Co-operation, Vists Chahar After Long Absence.**
5. **Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Leaves Hospital, Continues Recuperation in Shanghai.**
6. **Kuomintang-Red Reconciliation Looms As Peace Talks Near Conclusion.**
7. **Northwestern Situation Liquidated With Announcement of New Military Appointments.**
8. **General Yang Hu-cheng Decides to Go Abroad, Kansu Situation Said Very Confused.**

Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, sailed for Kobe en route to Tokyo morning of April 28 by the N.Y.K. Europe-Orient liner *Hakosaki Maru*. Before his departure, the envoy held a brief conference with Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed counsellor of the Embassy. Mr. Hidaka will act as Charge d'Affaires during Mr. Kawagoe's absence.

Through mutual concessions alone can China and Japan hope to readjust their relations, Ambassador Kawagoe told the press in Shanghai April 23, reported *Domei*. "I have repeatedly told Dr. Wang Chung-hui," the envoy said, "that what China needs most is a clear realization of the factors involved in Japan's national existence and growth. Japan, on her part, must fully understand China's unification movement and the growing strength of the Central Government. Furthermore, Japan must make a thorough study of the real nature of the National Government and the development of its various branches. Unless Japan constantly keeps in mind the nature of China's national unification, there is no hope for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations." Mr. Kawagoe denied that the attitude of the Nanking Government towards Japan has been perceptibly stiffened following the third plenary session of the C.E.C. last February. China, he declared, is interested in the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations just as much as Japan, and there is no divergence of views between Nanking and Tokyo on the necessity of breaking the current deadlock. He admitted, however, that the Chinese Government "appears to be unwilling to take the initiative in the resumption of Sino-Japanese pourparlers." The envoy noted China's wish to abolish the East Hopei Autonomous anti-Communist Government and to put an end to smuggling, in order to bring about an improvement in the existing stage of affairs in north China. He intimated in this connection that the Chinese authorities appeared to be ready to make certain concessions on the question of the import tariff.

Gaimusho leaders evidenced much interest in the impending return of Mr. Kawagoe and in what he would have to say regarding recent developments in China's attitude towards Japan and the foreign influences now at play in Nanking. A conference of War, Navy and Foreign Ministers, similar to that of April 20 when Mr. Sato secured the approval of the Fighting Services regarding his policies towards China and the Soviet Union, was expected to be summoned early in May to study Mr. Kawagoe's report.

Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe will recommend to Foreign Minister Naotake Sato the adoption of a policy of "conciliation and concession" towards China, on his return to Tokyo, the Tokyo papers predicted April 22. Mr. Kawagoe's suggestion will, however, presuppose, according to these newspapers, China's readiness to meet Japan half-way in the latter's efforts to readjust the relations between the two countries.

The crux of the proposal of Ambassador Kawagoe to his home government will be based on his conviction that if Japan desires to improve Sino-Japanese relations the Army must not bring military pressure to bear upon China, according to a Shanghai message published in the *Central Daily News* April 26.

Interviewed by Chinese pressmen at Peiping, April 20, Mr. Kato, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, denied the report that Ambassador Kawagoe, would resign after his return to Japan early next month. Mr. Kato added that Mr. Kawagoe enjoyed the complete confidence of the Japanese Government in his work in China.

HOPEI-CHAHAR OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN JAPAN ON INVESTIGATION TOUR

Headed by Lieut.-General Chang Tzu-chung, Mayor of Tientsin, the Investigation Mission, jointly organized by the Hopei and Chahar Provincial Governments and the Peiping and Tientsin Municipal Governments, sailed April 23 on the s.s. *Choan Maru* for Japan. Interviewed prior to his departure, Lieut.-General Chang said that the mission will inspect military, civil, industrial and commercial as well as aviation conditions in Japan. The mission will confer with Japanese official and private circles but, he added, it is not entrusted with any political mission.

In addition to the travelling expenses which the Japanese will defray, $50,000 will be given to the members of the Mission by the Japanese, according a report in *China Times* April 21.

Domei reports that led by Gen. Chang Tzu-chung, Mayor of Tientsin, 17 Chinese Army officers, officials of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, passed through Moji April 26 en route to Tokyo aboard the s.s. *Choan Maru*.

SHANGHAI EDUCATORS VISIT JAPAN, PEIPING NEWSPAPERMEN RETURNING

Twenty-one Chinese educators, led by Huang Tsau-yu, passed through Hagasaki April 26 en route to Tokyo where they will attend a meeting of the Sino-Japanese Scientific Society. The group, organized by the Educational Affairs Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, will tour Japan for four-weeks visiting educational institutions.

Changing their itinerary so as to avoid passing through Manchukuo, twelve Peiping journalists sailed from Kobe April 26 for Tientsin en route home by the s.s. *Choko Maru*. Since their arrival in Shimonoseki on April 8, the newspapermen have visited various cities and other places of interest in Central Japan.

Wong Hu-chen, expert technician of the National Economic Council and four others have been sent by the Council to go to Japan and Korea to study the conservancy works, according to a *Ta Kung Pao* report.

HSU SHIH-YING SUFFERING FROM OTITIS, ENTEERS HOSPITAL

Suffering from otitis Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, entered a hospital in Shanghai April 20 for medical treatment. Mr. Hsu is expected to stay for two or three weeks.

Indignation has been caused by the report that Chinese exhibits to the Pan Pacific Exhibition in Japan were included among those of "Manchukuo" and the Eastern Hopei Regime. Chinese people in Tientsin have urged the authorities to file a protest with the Japanese and to withdraw the Chinese exhibits from the Exhibition.

NANKING WARNED OF FOREIGN HELP BY "SHANGHAI NIPPO"

A warning to the Nanking Government against "overestimating" the degree of China's national development in accepting offers of British and American economic assistance was sounded April 25 in an editorial by the *Shanghai Nippo*. "We Orientals must be firmly opposed to the maneuvers of these Powers and we feel it our duty to warn the Nanking Government fully to realize the significance of the economic penetration of these Powers so as to prevent China from becoming a colonial market," the Japanese daily said. "We cannot overlook, not only for the sake of China, but in considering Asia as a whole, the danger inherent in the possibility of China overestimating the degree of her national development, as a result of the blandishments of these Powers, and her resultant failure to see the aggressive character of foreign capital investments."

A vigorous complaint against the "ever growing degree of oppression" of Japanese residents in this country by the Chinese authorities was expressed April 20 by the *Shanghai Mainichi*. As long as this state of affairs continues, the daily declared, it will serve as an indication of the Nanking Government's indifference to an amelioration of Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese officials and civilians alike appear to be placing much faith upon the utterings of Foreign Minister Naotake Sato and the activities of the Japanese economic mission to China. Such faith, according to the *Mainichi*, is misplaced as long as the Chinese authorities continued their oppression of Japanese residents and travellers in

many parts of the country, and especially in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces.

Shanghai Mainichi reported April 26 that Kwangsi continues anti-Japnaese policy as evidenced by the following slogans:

(1) Develop the anti-Japanese spirit and to carry out the anti-Japanese proposals,

(2) All those who do not want to see the destruction of China are urged to participate in this movement.

(3) Advocate armed resistance against Japan and oppose all diplomacy which may prove detrimental to China's interests,

(4) Abolition of all unequal treaties,

(5) Co-operate with those who support us in the anti-Japanese movement,

(6) Recover the lost territories and climinate all traitors,

(7) Demand the abolition of all restrictions to the anti-Japanese movement and free speech for the movement,

(8) Support Gens. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi and their proposal to fight the Japanese.

YIN SEEKS SUPPORT OF KWANTUNG ARMY, OPPOSES ABOLITION OF BOGUS REGIME

Yin Ju-keng, head of the bogus East Hopei regime, left Tientsin for Changchun April 23 by plane to seek military support from the Kwantung Army for his regime. A representative has also been sent to Japan by Yin to borrow money for the bogus regime.

Ying Ju-keng in a press conference with Japanese correspondents at Tungchow April 17 said that he would never lend a ear to any proposal for the dissolution of the East Hopei regime. He issued a lengthy statement to the press, the main points of which follow:

"If Japan should undertake to exercise its good offices for the dissolution of the East Hopei regime believing in the truth of the Nanking claim that readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations would be impossible so long as such a regime exists in North China, then Japan must be considered to be laboring under a serious delusion.

"1. The East Hopei Government is an antonomous body by the issue is purely a domestic one for China. There is no justification for Japan exercising any good offices for its dissolution.

"2. Since the East Hopei Government stands on the great principle of revival of the Oriental races with Japan as the standard-bearer it is entirely opposed to the Nanking Government which has not yet abandoned its policy of 'amity with distant nations and enmity for neighbors.' Why, then, should Japan, in disregrad of its real friend standing close by, deal with the Nanking Government.

"3. Special trade traffic in East Hopei is merely a question of low tariff within the legitimate jurisdiction of an autonomous government. Last year the amount of imports at our low tariff reached $300,000,000 yuan. It is our aim to supply the people with daily necessaries at low prices, as part of our relief policy for the people and thus such low tariff should be maintained permanently.

"4. The five-colour flag of our regime is a symbol of revival of the Chinese races and is opposed to the despotism of any single political party which is contrary to the spirit of harmony among the five races.

"5. The establishment of the East Hopei Bank is merely a manifestation of the sound policy of rescuing the people of the region from the financial panic that is expected to overtake us before long. In brief, even if Japan, in conformity with the request of the Nanking Government, should exercise its good offices for the dissolution of East Hopei, I must declare my firm determination to absolutely refuse it."

JAPANESE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN NORTH CHINA REVEALED

In addition to the Japanese Special Service Departments, there are the following three important secret organs, which carry on espionage work in North China for the Japanese.

(1) The "Yung Pao." Attached to this daily there is an investigation department headed by Chang Sen-tze. Receiving a monthly subsidy of $7,000 from the Kwantung Army and the Japanese Garrison in North China, the department has over 200 investigators or rather reporters in Tientsin and Peiping. It is reported that a number of the staff members of the Government offices have been paid by this department to give them secret information of the Government offices.

(2) The Far Eastern Association. Attached to this association there is a Manchurian Intelligence Service. With a radio station, the service is receiving all the radio messages sent by Government officials. It is reported that this service has purchased many secret codes of the Government offices. A former Commissioner of Public Safety of the City Government of Tientsin is under their employ with a salary of $3,000 a month. This officer reports to the service secret military and diplomatic reports. It is reported that he has a number of assistants in Nanking and Shanghai collecting information for him.

(3) Department of Intelligence and Publicity of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Independent from the Japanese Garrison in North China and the Japanese Consulate-General in Tientsin, a department of intelligence and publicity has been recently organized. This department reports directly to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo.

Plans are being pushed by the Japanese Special Service Organ in Jehol to organize a socalled "Greater Northwest Agency." Members of this Agency will be enlisted in the Provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Chinghai, Shansi and Shensi through the recommendations of Chinese pressmen. The work of these members is to supply the Japanese with first-hand and secret political and military information in their respective districts.

GEN. SUNG URGES SINO-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION, VISITS CHAHAR AFTER LONG ABENCE

An eloquent plea for Sino-Japanese co-operation on a basis of equality and reciprocity was made April 23 by General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, when interviewed by Japanese correspondents concerning the mission of high Hopei and Chahar officials to Japan. China and Japan, being the leading countries in the Far East, he said, should be jointly responsible for affairs in the Far East. Otherwise, others would reap the advantage to the detriment of both. "I hope," he added, "that the responsible leaders of China and Japan will understand the position in their respective countries and strive to remove existing difficulties and promote mutual prosperity and peace under the principles of equality and reciprocity."

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan

General Sung Cheh-yuan left Peiping April 27 on his first visit to Chahar since he vacated its Governorship in 1935. He is expected to remain about a week.

Denjiro Kato, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, held prolonged interviews April 26 with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan and Gen. Chin Teh-chun, (Mayor of Peiping). While the Embassy declined to reveal the nature of the conversations, *Domei* learned that Mr. Kato sounded the two officials on their views regarding Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China.

WEI TSUNG-HAN MADE CHAIRMAN OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSION

General Wei Tsung-han, a counsellor of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, was appointed April 23 acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Council. The step removes the deadlock arising from the Japanese opposition to the former chairman, Chia Teh-yao.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan has appointed Gen. Liu Yu-fen, one-time Governor of Kansu, as General Manager of the Peiping Power Company.

Commenting on the unification of the students movement in Peiping, the *Shanghai Nippo* in an editorial April 24 said:

"Because of the struggle between the People's Front and the National Front, the students in Peiping were divided into two groups. The People's Front was in control of the new organizations of the students while the National Front was in control of the old ones. After the Sian revolt, however, little action was taken by either the left nor the right groups of the student organizations. Recently the radical members of the Tsinghua University have proposed the organization of a unified students' organization on the principle of national unification. Although this movement depends on the attitude of the National Government, it is generally believed that the unification movement of the students will be achieved in the not distant future as the National Government has decided on co-operation with the Communists. The co-operation of the Communists and the Kuomintang is but a preparation to strengthen the armed resistance against Japan. It is but natural for the students of China to unify themselves under the present circumstances."

"FAILURE TO RECOVER MANCHURIA IS AN INSULT TO CHINA," SAYS FENG

"The recovery of the lost territory in Manchuria is the duty of every loyal citizen of China," declared General Feng Yu-hsiang,

Vice-President of the Military Affairs Commission, in an interview with the press at Wusih April 20. General Feng said that 35,000,000 of our fellow countrymen are being enslaved by our enemy while we are enjoying courselves in this part of the country. "It is an insult and a great shame to every one of us, if we fail to recover our lost territory," General Feng declared.

Of 50,000 tons of Changlu salt to be shipped to Japan this year, 17,000 tons will leave Taku within this month in three shipments. The first shipment of 4,000 tons left April 22.

It is reported in *Sin Wan Pao* that the Japanese have raised strong opposition against the military training among Chinese youths in Kulanyu, Amoy.

INSURGENT MONGOLS TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PUPPET STATE IN CHAHAR

Insurgent Mongolians under Prince Teh are calling a conference of all banner leaders in Chahar on May 1, the birth anniversary of their famous ancestor, Genghis Khan, to discuss measures for the eventual establishment of a Mongolian puppet state in Northern Chahar and expansion of the area to Suiyuan, according to reports from Peiping April 26. The meeting is scheduled to be convened at Huateh, Northern Chahar, and it is generally expected that a fresh invasion with the aid of the "Manchukuan" forces of Suiyuan will follow the conference. Prince Teh and his followers are said to be anxious to recover his strongholds in Tamiao and Pailingmiao, which last year formed the military bases in their invasion of Suiyuan and which were captured by gallant Suiyuan cavalry units. Unusual military movements still are going on in Northern Chahar and more than a division of troops are being concentrated at Shangtu, Chahar-Suiyuan border. The Suiyuan defenders are taking all necessary precautions although immediate outbreak of hostilities is not expected.

Prince Sha, Chairman of the Suiyuan Mongolian Political Council, who came at Shanghai from Nanking with his family April 23, was honored by Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, at a dinner party April 27. The Mongol prince will again proceed to Nanking after interviewing General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

GEN. CHIANG LEAVES HOSPITAL, CONTINUES RECUPERATION IN SHANGHAI

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Presicdent of the Executive Yuan, left the Chung Shan Memorial Hospital April 23 after three days' stay there. He is now resting at his private residence. During his stay in the hospital he had two infected teeth extracted and is now feeling quite well, *Central News* reports.

The duty of defending their fatherland from alien aggression falls on the shoulders of revolutionary soldiers of China, declared Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, in a message to the cadets of the Wuhan Branch of the Central Military Academy at the convocation exercises April 26. The message was read by Gen. Chen Cheng, Vice-Minister of War. The annihilation of reactionary forces within is only the beginning of the heavy task of national revolution, the Generalissimo stated in his message. The final test of the strength of China's revolutionary forces lies in their success to repell foreign aggression. He exhorted the students to prepare themselves so that they may become good soldiers after they leave school.

DR. H. H. KUNG AND PARTY ARRIVE IN EUROPE EN ROUTE TO LONDON

Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Special Ambassador and Chief Delegate to the British Coronation, who arrived at Genoa April 26, left April 27 with the Deputy Delegate of the Chinese Mission, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, for Prague and Vienna before proceeding to London. At Prague and Vienna, Dr. Kung is expected to get medical consultations. He is expected to arrive in the British capital on May 2, in time for the Coronation.

While in Genoa, Dr. Kung officially opened the China-Italy radiophone circuit. He talked with members of his family and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, stating that he was having a pleasant trip and had been accorded cordial receptions en route. Arriving at Genoa on board the Italian liner *Victoria*, Dr. Kung and his party were welcomed at the whraf by a large gathering of Italian officials and Chinese diplomatic representatives, including Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to France. Prefect Albini was present to greet the Chinese Finance Minister. Chinese officials who boarded the ship to welcome Dr. Kung included Liang Lone, Minister to Czechoslovakia, and Toung De-Kien, Charge d'Affairs of the Chinese Legation at Vienna.

Dr. Kung and his party were also accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Italian officials when they arrived at Naples on April 25. Count Galezazo Ciano di Cortellazzo, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one-time Italian envoy to China, was represented by Commandant Solimene, Vice Prefect of Naples. Commandant Solimene also greeted Dr. Kung and his party on behalf of Prefect Mazziali of Naples. General Liu Wen-tao, Chinese Ambassador at Rome, who was sick, was represented by Madame Liu and Shen Tsou-toning, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy. Dr. Kung and party visited Pompei during his brief stopover there.

General Hsiao Cheng-ying, former Mayor of Tientsin, who is traveling with the Coronation party on a visit in Europe disembark at Naples. He entrained from there for Rome, where he will stay for a few weeks. From Rome he will go to Paris and will later rejoin Dr. Kung's party in London.

Dr. H. H. Kung, who passed through Cairo April 22, was entertained at tea by Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt and former Minister to China. The Chinese Finance Minister and his party motored to Cairo from the Suez, visiting the Museum and the Pyramids.

ORGANIC LAW OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REVISED BY C.E.C.

The Law governing the Organization of the People's Congress, which is scheduled to be convened on Nov. 12, was revised by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee April 22. The People's Congress, according to its organic law, will be composed of 665 members to be elected by territorial electorates, 380 members by professional electorates, 155 members by special groups, such as, the army and navy, overseas Chinese and residents of the Four Northeastern Provinces, and 240 members to be appointed by the National Government. Delegates to the Congress, with the exception of nominees for special groups who will be recommended by the National Government, will be elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage and by secrete ballots. In case the special groups fail to elect their delegates the vacancies will be filled up by those chosen by the National Government. Members and reserved members of the C.E.C. and C.S.C. will be members ex-officio of the Congress. State Councillors of the National Government and Chiefs and deputy chiefs of the various yuan, ministries and commissions will be permitted to attend the congress. The congress has the right to elect and recall the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of China, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the five Yuan, to initiate and hold referenda on laws, to exercise powers conferred by the Constitution and to amend provisions thereof.

A concession to aroused public opinion was seen by the *Shanghai Mainichi* April 22 in the Kuomintang's decision to restrict the agenda of the National Congress, meeting in Nanking next November, to the passage of the newly-drafted Constitution. Originally, the journal said, the Congress was to have wide powers and a six-year tenure of office. The country at large, the *Mainichi* asserted, however, objected to a long-term, powerful assembly, elected by the Government and the party, and not the people. In view of this opposition, the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee decided to curtail the powers and the tenure of office of the Congress. The manner of electing delegates to the national assembly in the future will be decided by a special Constitutional Conference, which will pay due attention to the wishes of the public.

CHU TEH, RED LEADER, DOES NOT ADVOCATE IMMEDIATE WAR WITH JAPAN

Shanghai Nichi-Nichi reported April 21 that Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh and Chow En-lai, leaders of the Chinese Red Army, had a conference at Yenan, northern Shensi some time ago, according to Li Fu, special representative of the Chinese Communists, who arrived at Tientsin recently. Interviewed, Mr. Li declared that after the Sian incident, a compromise has been reached between the Communists and the Kuomintang as a result of the negotiations between the Central Government and Chow En-lai in Nanking. Mr. Li declared further that Mao Tse-tung denied reports to the effect that Chinese Red Army received any financial support or supply of ammunitions from Soviet Russia. Mao denied that he has any connection with the Third International. At present the Communist soldiers have given up the red bands which they wore as well as the signs of hammer and scythe. According to Chu Teh, the Chinese Red Army is but one unit of the Chinese national revolutionary army. Chu Teh is of opinion, according to Mr. Li, that he is not only advocating armed resistance against Japan but also to stop and change the aggressive policy of the Japanese military in China, so as to preserve peace in the Far East. "I don't agree with the students in North China, who advocate an immediate war with Japan, as China is not yet ready for the combat," according to Chu Teh.

KUOMINTANG-RED RECONCILIATION LOOMS AS PEACE TALKS CONCLUDE

Negotiations concerning the reconciliation of the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists are reported to have reached the concluding s ages, according to *Shanghai Evening Post* April 26. Chang Chung, member of the C.E.C. who has been conducting the negotiations with the communist leaders in Northern Shansi, has returned to Sian from Nanking and resumed the negotiations in North Shensi with a view to obtaining an agreement at an early date. Unconfirmed reports declare that the tentative agreement reached in Northern Shensi provided, among other things, for the establishment of a commission composing of communist and Nanking appointees ostensibly for the disbandment of the Red Army. The commission, expected to be headed by Chow En-lai, influential Red leader, would be in charge of the Soviet regions with headquarters in Fushih. It will also be in charge of the "nationalization" of the Red Army which, however, is to remain inside the present Soviet area. Both the communist and Nanking authorities desire the rest of the Red Army in their present areas. The Soviet government, Soviet areas and Soviet tities will be abolished following the conclusion of the agreement. Chu Teh and Mao Tsz-tung,

the agreement is also stated to provide, will go abroad, presumably to Soviet Russia.

Over 10 Communists organs were discovered and 53 important Communists leaders arrested in Kiangsi in the past few days, according to *Sin Wan Pao* April 25.

More than 2,000 Reds have reached Lanchow from districts West of the Yellow River. They have been disbanded and given sufficient money to return to their native place.

COMMUNIST LEADERS URGE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF SEVEN NATIONAL SALVATIONISTS

The trial of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association now under detention at Soochow High Court, which was originally for April 28, has been postponed, according to a *Sin Wan Pao* report.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued April 14 a manifesto, requesting the Nanking authorities to effect immediate release of the seven arrested National Salvation leaders. The manifesto also asked for an immediate revision of the "Emergency Law for the Suppression of Crimes Against the Safety of the Republic," under which the seven persons are charged at the Soochow High Court. The manifesto declared that real preparation for a war of resistence is to grant democratic rights to the masses of the people. Worded in a very conciliatory tone, the manifesto finally said "we expect the sincere re-consideration of the enlightened leaders of the Kuomintang in this case." One notable feature of the manifesto is that the arguments are based more the "San Min Chu I" than on Communism.

The Shanghai Mainichi in an editorial April 13 stated that the indictment on April 3 of the seven national salvationists is inconsistent with the National Government's policy towards the Communists and their allies. The indictment, the daily charged, was only "a means to cheat the public" and the verdict that will be rendered by the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow "can be easily foreseen."

The *Ta Kung Pao* in an editorial April 6 urged the Government to show leniency in the punishment of the National Salvation leaders. In part it said: "The chief aim of the National Salvation Association was to urge the Government to take drastic steps regarding external aggression. It should be given to understand that the anti-government and anti-Kuomintang criticism and action last winter were precipitated by the high feeling of the people. The people have now changed their attitude toward the government, and thereforefore, the Government should 'let bygones be bygones,' lest it will arouse unfavorable reaction from the people."

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS MARK LIQUIDATION OF NORTHWESTERN SITUATION

Indicating the liquidation of the situation in North-West China, the Executive Yuan made the following military appointments April 27:

General Ho Yao-chu, former Minister in Angora, as acting Governor of Kansu;

General Yu Hsueh-chung, former Chairman of Kansu, as Pacification Commissioner of Kiangsu (a new post just created);

General Wang Shu-chang of the Military Advisory Council, as Deputy Pacification Commissioner of Anhui and Honan; and

Gen. Ho Yao-chu

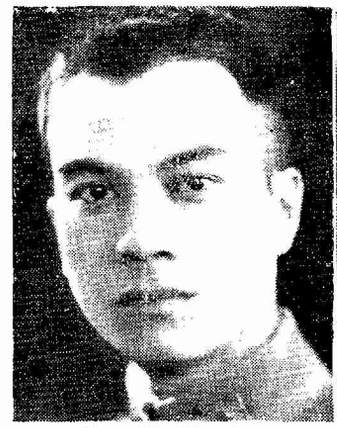
Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung

General Ho Chu-kuo, commander of the North-eastern cavalry army, as assistant director of the Sian branch office of the Military Affairs Commission.

A new committee has been established to reorganise military affairs in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan under the chairmanship of General Liu Shih, Pacification Commissioner of Anhui and Honan. Its members include General Hu Tsung-nan, commander of the 1st Central Army; General Wei Li-huang, General Sun Lien-chung, and many army and divisional commanders formerly under the command of Chang Hsueh-liang.

It is reported that Nanking is seriously considering a plan to "nationalize" the Northeastern Army which is traditionally and historically a force headed by General Chang Hsueh-liang. No major changes are expected in the command of the forces but the organization of the troops would be strictly in line with the Central Government army. The monthly appropriations for the army will be increased by $30,000 or $40,000 from the present allowance of $2,000,000, it is said. The cavalry forces under the command of Gen. Ho Chu-kuo are now the only units of the former North-eastern Army remaining in the original garrison posts in Shensi, the rest having been transferred to Anhwei and Honan, *Central News* reports.

Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, Pacification Commissioner, of Shensi, has decided to take a one-year trip abroad, according to a *Central News* report. Gen. Yang, it is said, will tour Europe and America. The date for his departure will be decided after he arrives in Shanghai before the end of this month. It is reported that Gen. Yang will



Gen. Ho Chu-kuo

Gen. Yang Hu-cheng

call on General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, in Shanghai prior to his departure abroad. General Yang Hu-cheng's headquarters in Sian has been closed up, according to a message received at Peiping from General Yang April 26.

CONDITION IN KANSU SAID VERY CONFUSED

The situation in Kansu has taken a turn for the worse. The following problems are now awaiting immediate solution:

(1) Provincial Finance and Military subsidy: Taxes are now being collected by the provincial troops and not remitted to the Provincial Government. The provincial treasury is now almost empty. The revenue collected by the Provincial Government during the first three months of this year was only $32,089.

(2) Opium planting: Opium planting, which was to be suppressed within a period of five years, is now again in full swing. Lintan and 20 other hsiens, which were completely rid of opium planting, are now again busy in the opium business.

(3) Political Administration: There are at present 67 hsiens in Kansu. Except for a few hsiens in the First District, the others are disconnected from the Provincial Government.

REACTIONARY ORGANIZATION DISCOVERED IN SZECHWAN

A secret organization of the reactionaries has been discovered at Chengtu, according to *Ta Kung Pao* April 23. From the documents seized in this organization and the persons arrested, it is learned that the reactionaries and bandits have organized the so-called "China National Salvation Self-Protection Army," and "the China People's Self-Protection and National Defence Army." With the province divided into eleven districts these reactionaries are planning to stage revolts. Leaders of these armies are given high titles. Gen. Liu Hsiang, chairman of Szechwan, has ordered the arrest of all these people according to the list found in the secret organization.

Plans for a large-scale disturbance in Szechwan by bandits under the instigation of malcontents were revealed by the discovery of a reactionary organ in Wenkiang April 22. According to the plans revealed, bandits in the various parts of the province will set all houses on fire and assist prisoners in the provincial jail to escape.

In an order to General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of Szechwan, General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, ordered the immediate suppression of the activities of reactionaries in Szechwan.

Peace between the aboriginal tribes in northwest Szechwan and the Chinese was assured with the goodwill visit paid April 22 by a party of tribal chiefs to Gen. Liu Hsiang, Chairman of Szechwan. Under the leadership of Tso Chang, "Living Buddha" of Sungpan, members of the party formally declared their surrender and pledged their allegiance to the provincial authorities.

Contrary to current reports, General Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army, has made no preparations for a trip abroad next month. It is learnt at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Kwangsi leader has so far made no application to the Ministry for any passports.

The immediate abolition of 190 exorbitant levies in Kwangtung has been ordered by Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton and acting Finance Commissioner for Kwangtung.

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"The Bookworm Turns"—Hints to Those Who Wish to Understand China and Its People

BY EARL H. LEAF

SUPPOSE that a young man arrives on these shores on assignment from a newspaper, oil company, shipping firm, bank or other foreign concern and possesses a sincere wish to understand something about the country in which he is to spend the next several years of his life.

He is no student of political philosophy and never intends to become a sinologue or an "expert" on Far Eastern affairs but he nevertheless believes he should take an intelligent interest in China and acquire a broad working knowledge of the political, economic and spiritual life of the people.

Suppose that practically all the discussions about China he hears around the clubs, bar rooms, bridge tables, cocktail lounges, gentlemen's lavatories and cafes commence with the words, "The trouble with China is . . ." or some such supercilious statement. He finally reaches the conclusion that these people have no genuine interest in the country, know little of it outside of the Treaty ports and base their knowledge of Chinese upon contacts with servants and a few business acquaintances. To them, he discovers, the great masses of Chinese are divided into two classes—coolies and amahs.

Suppose he further concludes that all he has heard from his friends at work and play consists mostly of stumblebum opinions, pompous superficialities, sweeping generalities and pontifical judgments having less thought and substance than the vapors which arise from Dixwell Creek on a broiling mid-summer's afternoon.

He sweeps them all aside and commences a fresh study of the strange, inscrutable Old World about him. First he wants to obtain sufficient background material from books and other sources to give him a fairly general knowledge of China's ancient glories, her recent achievements and her present problems in order that he may intelligently watch the great drama of current history unfold before him.

This is where I enter the picture. Suppose he comes and asks me to prepare a list of books that can provide him with this background. He points out that he cannot afford to buy a complete 1,000-foot shelf of books nor has he the time or wish to read the innumerable books on China that are praised so highly in the booksellers' catalogues.

The bookworm turns. I agree to draw up a list of ten books, no more and no less, which he can place on his bookshelf for reading on a more or less definite plan of study, instead of haphazard scanning between cocktail brawls.

My object is to compile a "required reading" bibliography comprising books that will give him all the background data, information and knowledge he needs, and yet be so interesting and absorbing that they will be read, not as one takes doses of cod liver oil, but as an appetizer that will whet the desire for more knowledge of the subjects concerned.

As I write I have before me a list of 400 books dealing with China and the Far East, including such atrocities as "Ways That are Dark" by Ralph Townsend who, suffers from cirrhosis of his literary liver, "The Road to Shanghai," all about the white slave traffic in Shanghai by M. Henry Champli, who doubtless never saw Shanghai, and "China in the Making" by H. D. Capper, which is guaranteed to put the reader to sleep quicker than counting sheep. Between these extremes are many excellent books well worth reading but which cannot be included because my "required reading list" is limited to only ten inexpensive books.

"The Chinese, Their History and Culture," in two volumes, by Kenneth Scott Latourette, is the first on my list for two reasons; because history gives the key to modern China and because Latourette's work is the soundest history that can be read by the average person. It is a standard work and should be read carefully from cover to cover if this needed background is to be obtained.

Other painless approaches to a knowledge of Chinese history can be obtained from "An Outline History of China" by Herbert H. Gowan and Josef Washington Hall, or "The Pageant of Chinese History" by Elizabeth Seegar. "A Tabloid History of China" by Gene Lamb makes this subject easily digestible in capsule form, but it is advisable to obtain a good groundwork through something more meaty. Latourette brings history up to the Manchurian war, and from that point I pass on to the second book of my proposed "required reading" list:

"Far Eastern Front" by Edgar Snow, who takes up the thread of the history and carries it through the Manchurian War and the Shanghai "Incident," with special emphasis on the dramatic phases of conflict and their meaning in the scheme of things. Immediately after outbreak of the fighting in Mukden, scores of hastily-flung-together books erupted, like a great literary rash, but Snow's opus has withstood the test of time and continues to be the most plausible and adequate book on those stirring years between 1931 and 1933.

I had considered including "The Far Eastern Crisis" by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson as the book which should cover these events, but Stimson is concerned more directly with America's efforts to avert the war, than the epic of the war itself.

"The Far East in Ferment" by Guenther Stein is the third on the list because it not only deals with China but also with Japan and no story of China is complete without a good background on Japan and her "historical mission" and "manifest duty" in the Far East. This book gives perhaps the best picture of the Far Eastern mess and why it is a mess. The position of other Far Eastern countries is analysed and the political, economic and cultural history of East Asia is brought up to date.

TEN BOOKS WHICH WILL PROVIDE SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF CHINA

	Price
1.—The Chinese, Their History and Culture, by Kenneth Scott Latourette	$17.50
2.—Far Eastern Front, by Edgar Snow	9.65
3.—The Far East in Ferment, by Guenther Stein	9.45
4.—China's Red Army Marches, by Agnes Smedley	4.50
5.—The China Year Book, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead	18.00
6.—The Four Books, Trans. by James Legge	3.50
7.—San Min Chu I, Trans. by Frank W. Price	2.00
8.—My Country and My People, by Lin Yu-tang	6.50
9.—The Good Earth, by Pearl S. Buck	3.15
10.—A Primer in the Writing of Chinese Characters, by Captain David Dean Barrett	3.00
Total cost,	$77.25

(Note: $77.25 in Chinese currency is equivalent to $22.86 in U.S. money.)

In view of the immense importance of Communism in the modern historical pattern it is imperative that some authoritative book on this subject be read. It is to be deeply regretted that there has been so little objective writing on this subject. All those who have tackled the job are trying to prove that the Communists are vipers, or are the saviors of the Chinese people.

"China's Red Army Marches," by Agnes Smedley, the fourth book on my list, is offered with the full knowledge that it lacks the complete history of the rise and fall and the rise again of the Chinese Communist Party, and that the author's viewpoint is so partisan as to make the book a lop-sided affair which can never attain any measure of greatness. Yet, with all these handicaps, Miss Smedley has managed to convey to the world a fact-filled, enthusiastic, colorful picture of the Communist movement in China. Certainly she has a more worthwhile contribution to knowledge on the subject than the Kuomintang writers who refer to the Chinese Soviet Government regions and the Red Armies as "bandit zones" and "Red remnants."

Vincent Sheean, in his "Personal History" tells a wonderfully vivid story of the old Red Government in Wuhan and its eradication from the Chinese political scene, but the greater part of his book is devoted to other lands and therefore cannot be included in our list.

Another book on Communism in China is "The Chinese Soviets" by Victor A. Yakhontoff, but I still think Miss Smedley's book is preferable to anything else available on the subject.

Fifth on the list is "The China Year Book," edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, because that contains factual data that no other book yet possesses. The "Chinese Year Book," edited by my good friend Kwei Chung-shu, is improving gradually but it has not yet reached the point where it can supplant Woodhead's year book as the most valuable reference book published about China.

"The China Year Book" contains an almost unbelievable amount of information about every conceivable subject and Mr. Woodhead, a type of old die-hard conservative which is fast dying out, has been able somehow to keep his jaundiced views out of this publication.

So far our list has covered the history of China from the mythological era, down through the ages to the fall of the Manchu Dynasty, the birth of the Republic, the era of militarism in North China, the rise of General Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang to power and control, the story of Communism, the Sino-Japanese War in Manchuria, the attack on Shanghai, and the present political ferment in the Far East, then capped it off with a reference book

to which one may want to turn a thousand times while reviewing the past and studying the present.

This is the foundation for a broad working knowledge of China, but it is high time we turned to other fields of study for we only have four books remaining to complete the list of ten.

The lamp that guided Chinese administrators for centuries and still exerts a tremendous influence on Chinese life was the political philosophy of Confucius and a study of "The Four Books" is really necessary for one seeking a background for a proper understanding of the old and new China. The English translation by Dr. James Legge makes this fount of wisdom available, at a cost of only $3.50, to anybody able and willing to read English. "The Four Books" is the sixth on our list for "required reading."

Even as the teachings of the sage Confucius must be read for an insight into the philosophy and ethics of old China, so must the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen be read and studied to obtain a fuller understanding of the hopes and aims of new China. It is imperative to read the "San Min Chu I," the seventh on our list, and read it carefully from cover to cover.

I have known some persons who fell heir to extremely poor translations of Dr. Sun's lectures and carried a bad taste around in their mouths, where he is concerned, ever since. The standard translation is by Frank W. Price, published by the Commercial Press, Ltd. In reading the Three Principles of the People it should be remembered that China's great leader was not addressing a small audience of erudite scholars but was addressing himself to the vast masses of Chinese people who knew more about the prevalence of famine than the prevalence of Kant or Spinoza, and therefore Dr. Sun was compelled to talk in the simplest terms that the simplest farmer could understand. It is this absence of elegant rhetoric that causes many shallow people to believe that Dr. Sun's political and social doctrines are shallow.

The eighth book, "My Country and My People," is the only book on my list by a living Chinese writer. I think this is the best book that has ever been published about China. No man, woman or child should be without it. A clearer picture, a truer insight, a keener analysis of China and the Chinese people as a whole has never been offered the reading public, despite the harsh words hurled against it by several of the professional Chinese super-patriots. Nobody can read "My Country and My People" without being touched by its mellow portrayal of Chinese life, high and low. There is no substitute for this book.

"The Good Earth" by Pearl S. Buck, the ninth on my list, achieves in fiction what never could be accomplished in any other form. The story of Farmer Wang and O-lan reaches into the heart of the reader, no matter how much of a boorish snob he may be, and compels a feeling of kinship and understanding with the Chinese peasant. It is a depraved soul indeed who can completely despise a Chinese peasant after reading Pearl Buck's novel. To be sure, the professional super-patriots tear and claw away at "The Good Earth" with their dirty fingernails just as they did at "My Country and My People," but Mrs. Buck and Dr. Lin have done more to bring about a deeper and warmer sympathy for China among foreigners than any other two living writers.

Last but not least on my list is a Chinese language book and I am going to name "A Primer in the Writing of Chinese Characters" by Captain David Dean Barrett as my choice in this classification. I am familiar enough with such standard works as those of Hillier, Brandt, McHugh, Aldrich, Baller, Wilder, Ingram, Weiger, et al, but they all have one fault in common. Their introduction of Chinese to the student who knows not one Chinese character, is entirely too abrupt and difficult. After reading a hasty preface and introduction, the would-be student is asked to plunge directly into learning 20 or more characters in his first couple of lessons and then immediately start writing sentences.

Scores of foreigners I know never progressed beyond the first few lessons in the standard language books before completely losing interest, while anyone can finish Barrett in a few weeks and obtain a good understanding in some 200 Chinese characters. His book is the most painless introduction to the written Chinese yet invented. Having learned a couple of hundred characters so easily, the student is fooled into thinking the remainder must also be easy and he starts enthusiastically on his next big book. Frequently his enthusiasm never dies.

The reason I place a Chinese language book on this list of ten "must read" books is because Chinese characters are inextricably mixed up with Chinese character. It is child's play to learn the first few hundred characters and it is so important to do so. A whole new world is opened up for the foreigner who can read and write Chinese as well as speak it.

These, then comprise my list. I am sure many readers will find fault with it. I do not offer them as the "Ten Best Books on China" or make any pretentious claims to infallibility in the selection, but I do declare they cover every phase of knoweldge required by the new arrival for a basic understanding of China. There are more erudite and exhaustive books than some I have named along the same lines, but "readability" and cost were leading factors in the selection. As an example, foreign rights and interests in China have a highly important bearing upon the political and economic situation in China today and W. W. Willoughby's book on that subject should be studied by a serious student of Far Eastern affairs, but it was not included in my list because the subject is touched upon in other books included among the ten, because it is dull reading and because it costs $35.

"Who's Who in China," "Things Chinese," by J. Dyer Ball, a geography and a good map of China are other tools that the student should have on reference.

Many of the 400 books on the catalogue I have not read and therefore could not recommend. For instance, John Earl Baker is one whose opinions must be regarded with deep respect and his "Explaining China" is doubtless extremely informative and accurate but I have not been able to procure a copy. Perhaps it is out of print.

Many of the books written in the English language by enthusiastic Kuomintang publicists fail to convince because of their intolerance, partisan viewpoint and other defects. Because they write in English it is presumed they aim their efforts at foreigners, but in too many cases they write in such a manner as to antagonize rather than convince foreigners and the whole object is lost.

Likewise, such books as "Ways That Are Dark" and "Asia Answers" by Ralph Townsend, "What's Wrong With China" by Rodney Gilbert, "China, the Pity of It" by J. O. P. Bland, "Tortured China" by Hallett Abend, and "Can China Survive" by Abend and Billingham, give readers the impression of a jaundiced viewpoint and lose too much of their value in the effort of the authors to prove that China is doomed, that all Chinese are no good, or some such absurd notion.

Chinese Censors Pass "Good Earth" Film Without Any Excisions

As the result of over 3 years' work, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film producers have completed the film version of Pearl Buck's "Good Earth." Huang Chao-chin, a representative of the Central Party Publicity Department, supervised the production at Hollywood. *Kuo Min* notes that as a result of the fact that the American producers have carefully observed the terms for the production of the film, the Central Board of Film Censorship (a subordinate organ of the Ministries of Interior and Education) has approved the film, which will be released in China in the near future. The approval of the Central Party Publicity Department was granted in January this year, it being provided that the film be released first in America and shipped to China within 40 days. As the result of negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the American Embassy, the following terms were agreed to by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer producers before the film was started three years ago:

1.—The film should give a correct description of China; 2.—China may despatch a representative to supervise the production of the film; 3.—The recommendations of the Chinese representative should be adopted as far as possible; 4.—China may insert an introduction in the film; 5.—All pictures taken in China should be censored before dispatch to America; 6.—The actors should be of Chinese nationality.

At the request of the American producers, the Central Party Publicity Department withdrew the sixth condition. The Department also voluntarily refrained from exercising its right under the fourth condition. All the other terms have been faithfully observed.

Shanghai Motion Picture Companies to Form a Union

The nine leading Chinese motion picture producers in Shanghai, including the United Photoplay Service, the Unique Film Production Co., the Star Motion Picture Co., and the Yi Hwa Motion Picture Co., will formally inaugurate a Motion Picture Company Union on May 2. The opening ceremonies will be held in the Pootung Guild Building on Avenue Edward VII.

Columbia Pictures Manager Entertained in Shanghai

Members of the Film Board of Trade of China, including representatives of the major American picture companies as well as local theatre managers, entertained J. H. Seidelman, manager of the foreign department of Columbia Pictures, at tiffin April 27 in the American Club. The guest of honor was introduced by P. S. Chong, local distributor for Columbia.

Shanghai City Government Pushes Drive Against Undesirable Advertisements

The bureau of public health of the City Government of Greater Shanghai is continuing to push the campaign against illicit advertisements, particularly quack medicines, in the local vernacular press. A new set of regulations governing the publication of advertisements in the Chinese newspapers has just been issued by the authorities, according to information obtained by the *Central News Agency*. Hereafter, all doctors, hospitals, pharmacists and dentists who have not registered with the bureau of public health will not be permitted to advertise in the press, while those who have duly registered must confine their advertisements to their names, degrees, special line of work, addresses, office hours, and telephone numbers. Advertisements of registered drugs must not be accompanied by any written text, photographs or sketches which are of an immoral and obscene nature. Doctors also must refrain from printing "testimonies" from their patients and exaggerate about their professional ability.

Russian Count Would Oust Stalin, Make Russia Fascist

Count Anastasi Andrevich Vonsiatsky, a white Russian, former member of the czarist nobility, who visited in Shanghai last year, is convinced that present developments in Russia will result in the ousting of Stalin "within three months."

Count Anastasi Andrevich Vonsiatsky

Vonsiatsky, who calls himself the "Hitler of Russia," and boasts that his battallion killed 500 Bolsheviks in the 1917 revolution, declared in the course of a recent address at Memphis, Tenn., that there would soon be war between the Soviet Union and Germany and that would provide an opportunity for him (Vonsiatsky) to put over a *coup d'etat* and become the "Hitler of Russia."

Vonsiatsky had one streak of genuine luck, following his departure from his homeland: he married an American heiress, Miss Marion B. Ream, whose father had amassed a fortune in the pork and steel trade. The Count and wife reside at Thompson, Connecticut, where he publishes White Russian journals and promotes his "All Russian Fascist Party."

Further Arrests Made in Alleged Plot Against Stalin

New arrests in Soviet Russia, affecting members of the Ogpu, officers of the special Ogpu troops and theater managers have been made, according to information published in the Paris *Le Matin*, Apr. 21. Arrests include 25 members of the third battalion of the special Ogpu troops, the "Vokr" which forms Joseph Stalin's bodyguard. Most of the officers of the first "Vokr" battalion are likewise suspected of sympathizing with the opposition. The arrests of the theater managers were connected with an alleged plot against M. Stalin's life in a Moscow theatre.

Discovery of a widespread racket through which officials of the Secret Police enriched themselves has hastened the progress of the "purge" conducted by Stalin, virtual dictator of Soviet Russia. Already 300 important officials are stated to have been arrested besides many associates outside official circles. In addition to the former chief of police, M. Yagoda, the arrested men include M. Lurie, chief of the police housing department; M. Feldman, chief of the police discipline department, and M. Ostrovsky, chief of the police finance department. Yagoda's wife, who was an attorney attached to the Public Prosecutor's office, was left at liberty, and is reported to have committed suicide.

According to a report from Moscow, a new Cossack division has arrived there where it will perform the duties of special bodyguard to Joseph Stalin and various people's commissaries, as well as policing the Kremlin. It is declared that following the Yagoda affair, M. Stalin is not sure of the loyalty of all Ogpu members and that the Ogpu is totally disorganized and incapable of performing police service. M. Stalin will appear before the public on May 1, this being the first time since January and he will be escorted by his new guard on this occasion.

Soviet Troops Allegdly Clash with Manchukuo Patrol

A *Domei* message from Hsinking, April 26, stated that a Manchukuo border patrol the previous noon had fought a severe engagement with a force of 20 mounted Soviet cavalrymen, who crossed the new State's eastern border. A vigorous protest against the alleged Soviet encroachment upon Manchukuo's territory was filed by the Foreign Office at Hsinking with Michael Slavutsky, the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin. The Soviet unit, according to a communique issued by the Kwantung Army, crossed the border at a point four kilometers east of Niutsinshan, Sankiang, and cut military telephone wires. The Manchukuo border sentries immediately communicated with the nearest patrol, and opened fire on the Soviet soldiers. "The invaders," said the communique, "beat a hasty retreat across the border."

Japanese Newspapers Say Soviets Will Aid in Economic Development of China

A six-point Soviet program, "designed to supplement British schemes for economic assistance to China, so as to balk plans for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation," has been decided upon by local representatives of the U.S.S.R., meeting in conference under Ambassador Bogomoloff, all three local Japanese newspapers in Shanghai reported under banner headlines April 21. The scheme allegedly provides for: The "dumping" of Soviet gasoline; the supply of heavy industrial machinery under long term credits; the acquisition of rights for the construction of a railway line from Urumchi, Sinkiang, to Lanchow; the acquisition of privileges for the creation of an airline from Ulan-Bator, Outer Mongolia, to Ninghsia, Kansu and Shensi; the reopening of the Soviet consulates-general in Hankow and Canton; and the conclusion of a commercial treaty with China with special attention devoted to the relations between border areas of China and the U.S.S.R.

Much prominence was given in the Soviet Russian press last week to the alleged Chinese initiative in the matter of a collective security pact for the Far East. The Soviet version of this affair is to the effect that the Chinese Delegation to the Coronation in London will submit proposals in this sense, whereby it is stated that all peace-loving countries of the Far East will be invited to join this pact.

Although the Soviet newspapers refrained from expressing their opinion in the matter, the news was presented in a way as to indicate that Japan is a potential enemy of such a plan. No attempt is made to hide the fact that a collective security policy in the Far East would meet with Russian approval.

Press reports to the effect that a basic agreement for a readjustment of Japanese-Soviet relations had already been reached between Naotake Sato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Constantin C. Yureneff, U.S.S.R. Ambassador, were authoritatively denied in Tokyo April 24. The Sato-Yureneff conversations will be continued. Commenting on these discussions, the *Tokyo Asahi* said that it would be difficult to predict what results would be achieved between Mr. Sato and Mr. Yureneff in view of the short time at their disposal. The Soviet envoy, the paper said, is expected to leave Tokyo for Berlin, where he has been transferred, early in May.

Ambassador Yureneff to Be Transferred

Constantin C. Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, who returned to Tokyo recently from an extended furlough in Russia, will soon be transferred, Naotake Sato, Foreign Minister, revealed at a cabinet meeting, April 23.

Soviet Farmers to Get a Larger Share of Crops

The Soviet government Mar. 21 announced four decrees making important concessions to farmers with the purpose of providing relief for those hit by last year's drouth and stimulating 1937 production by assuring farmers of a larger share in the crops they produce. Official figures showed that the spring sowing in the Soviet Union was far behind schedule, which was blamed on a backward spring in the south. Most important of the decrees was that cancelling all arrears in 1936 grain deliveries by collective and individual farms throughout the Soviet Union. Such measures had been applied before to localized areas, but never to the whole country.

Soviets Push National Economy Plan of Far Eastern Territory

Tass advices from Khabarovsk state that the main emphasis in the national economy plan of the Far Eastern Territory for 1937 is laid on the further strengthening of the defence capacity on the eastern borders of the U.S.S.R. and the industrialization of the Territory. A total of 2,600,000,000 roubles has been assigned for capital construction in the Territory. The plan provides for extensive construction of ports, industrial building and cultural upbuilding in all districts of the Far East. Construction of the Khabarovsk district power house will be begun this year; extensive work will be done at the Amur Shipbuilding Plant; construction of a cement plant in Spassk will be completed; construction of a giant paper works will be begun; several enterprises in the fish industry will be launched; also a large saw mill will be started.

Soviet Art Display and Nursery Exhibition Planned for Nanking

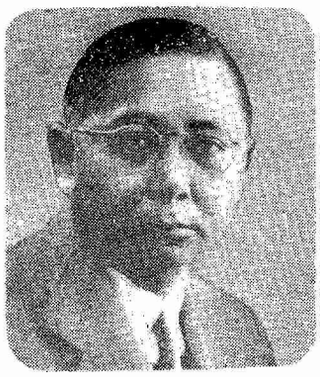
Under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, preparations are being made for the holding of two exhibitions in Nanking within the current year. One of the exhibitions will display a number of oil paintings by contemporary Soviet artists, while the other will show the various phases of activities of the state-operated nursery system in Russia. The Association, it is learned, is also planning to invite a Russian troupe to Nanking to give folk dance and music numbers.

Many Thousands View Art Exhibits at Nanking

Fifteen thousand art lovers jammed the National Art Gallery and the National Music and Drama Theatre in Nanking April 23 to have a last glimpse of the excellent exhibits in the Second National Art Exhibition which was formally closed on that date. In view of the overwhelming success of the exhibition, the Ministry of Education, under whose auspices it was held, will make it a regular annual affair. It was also decided that preliminary exhibitions will first be held in the various provinces and municipalities in order to choose only the best works for the regular exhibition in the capital.

Japanese Charge Sun Fo Promoting Sino-Soviet Unity

The Japanese papers, Shanghai *Mainichi* and Osaka *Mainichi* recently published inspired articles alleging that Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, was cooperating with D. V. Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador, in promoting anti-Japanese activities. The Osaka paper reproduced the pictures of Sun Fo and Mr. Bogomolov and charged that the recently formed Sino-Soviet Cultural



Sun Fo

D. V. Bogomolov

Association in Nanking was promoting an alliance of the two countries against Japan. It was alleged that Russia had agreed not to recognize Manchukuo as one phase of the understanding.

The Shanghai *Mainichi* on April 25 said that Sun Fo had come to Shanghai for the purpose of interviewing various officials with regard to Sino-Russian relations, but charged that Great Britain was actually responsible for promoting closer relations between China and Russia, the British object being to create an anti-Japanese front in the Far East which would include England, China and Russia.

Nanking Protests Against Japanese Smuggling of Copper Coins

Having completed its investigation of the smuggling of copper coins by Japanese ronin and Koreans on board the s.s. *Tayang Maru*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs April 22 lodged a strong protest against the activities of the Japanese nationals with the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Customs preventive officers at Tsingtao on April 25 seized two shipments of smuggled copper coins on board two Japanese vessels. The contraband coppers were confiscated.

According to an estimate of the Ministry of Industry, 100,000,000 gold units of smuggled goods were smuggled into China in 1936. It is reported that heavy losses were suffered by the Chinese flour, sugar and silk industries.

Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe Returns to Japan—Resignation Denied

A report that S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, has tendered his resignation to the Gaimusho in Tokyo was denied by S. Kato, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, in an interview in Peiping, April 20.

The crux of the proposal of S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, to his home government will be based on his conviction that if Japan desires to improve Sino-Japanese relations the Army must not bring military pressure to bear upon China, according to a Shanghai message published in the *Central Daily News* April 26. Whether Mr. Kawagoe will return to his post in China will have to depend on the acceptance or rejection of his proposal by the Japanese Government, the report continued. The Japanese envoy is stated to have no intention to resign his post so far, according to *Central News*.

High hopes for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations were attached by the *China Times* editorially to the departure for Japan of S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China April 26. The Japanese Government, the journal said, will question the envoy upon his return, on the situation in China as a reference for the formulation of a concrete policy toward this country, while on the other hand, Mr. Kawagoe will report to the Japanese authorities on his duties here and make some proposals as regards China. Judging from the above, the journal feels that Mr. Kawagoe will offer something concrete to his home government and his opinions will greatly affect the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

The transfer of Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, Ambassador to Rome, to the Embassy in Paris was approved by the Tokyo Cabinet April 21; also of the transfer of Masasaki Hotta, Minister at Berne, as Ambassador in Rome, and of the appointment of Eiji Amau, the outgoing Director of the Gaimusho's Bureau of Information, as Minister to Switzerland.

Movements and Appointments in Diplomatic and Official Circles

Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to be returning to China in the near future. The *Shun Pao* intimated that he would be appointed to a high position in Nanking.

The Anchin Hutukehtu, ranking Tibetan dignitary, was received in audience by Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, April 18.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, has been named concurrent director of the Kwangtung Branch of the National Economic Reconstruction Movement Association.

General Feng Yu-hsiang returned to the Capital April 22 by the Nanking-Hangchow National Highway after a fortnight's absence during which he attended the funeral at Fenghua of the late Chiang Hsi-hou.

General Chiang Kai-shek left the Chungshan Hospital in Shanghai, April 23, after having been given medical treatment, including the extraction of several teeth.

A reception will be given at Nanking by the British Ambassador to China, in honor of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently acting president of the Executive Yuan, and other high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 30.

The appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, as China's delegate to the League of Nations, was confirmed by the Central Political Council, at its regular session in Nanking, April 21.

Major-Gen. Chang Hui-chang, Chinese Minister to Cuba, since September 1935, has been relieved of his post by the Executive Yuan. Chu Shih-chang, First Secretary of the Legation, has been named Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of a new Minister.

Liu Shang-ching has been appointed member and concurrently Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, in succession to General Liu Chen-hua, who resigned on account of serious illness.

Wu Nan-ju, Chinese Minister to Denmark, was slightly injured in a minor motor car accident on a suburban highway near Ihsing, southern Kiangsu near the Chekiang border, April 26.

A banquet was given in honor of the foreign diplomatic representatives in Nanking by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreing Affairs and Acting President of the Executive Yuan, at the Foreign Ministry April 20. The guests consisted of the Ambassadors, Ministers, and ranking officials of the Legations and Embassies, as well as the various Cabinet Ministers and leading officials of the National Government.

According to reports reaching here this week, General Chen Chi-tang, ousted Governor of Kwangtung, is now on his way back to China from Norway. Instead of taking up an official position, it is stated that he has decided to devote his energy to the exploitation of Hainan Island.

The Executive April 20 appointed Col. Li Yu-cheng to the post of Director of the Police Bureau in Tsingtao.

M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador, called on Hsu Mo, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking April 26.

Signor Giuliano Cora, the new Italian Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Lin Sen at Nanking April 25.

Francisco J. Aguilar, the first Minister from Mexico to China, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Wang Wung-hui, the Foreign Minister, April 24.

On an inspection trip to the Far East, M. Alexandre Varenne, former governor-general of Indo-China and delegate from Tonkin to the Conseil Superieur de la France d'Outre-Mer, arrived in Shanghai April 22. Accompanied by Madame Varenne and secretaries the ex-governor of Indo-China remained in Shanghai for two days and then proceeded to Nanking where he interviewed various Chinese officials.

A reception in honor of M. Alexandre Varenne and Madame Varenne was given by the Nanking Branch of the Association Amicale Sino-Francaise at Nanking April 25. Chang Tao-fan, in welcoming the distinguished visitor, urged closer cooperation between China and France.

Alexandre Varenne and Madame Varenne were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking, April 24.

Under authorization of the Central Government, the following extraordinary expenses for the diplomatic service have been appropriated by the Ministry of Finance; $100,000 for renovation of the Embassy at London; $30,000 for the building of the Consulate-General at Yokohama; $18,000 for payment of arrears in telegraph charges of the Embassy at Paris; and $6,800 for payment of Loan obligations incurred by the Embassy at Berlin and the Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

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Soochow's Pagodas

BY T. S. YOUNG

SOOCHOW offers many attractions, but nothing is more attractive than its many pagodas. They are attractive not so much because of their towering height as because of their old age and their unique structure. They may appear mere dwarfs as compared with modern skyscrapers, but their age and structure are decidedly something to be wondered at and admired. They are the relics of the medieval era, the prototypes of modern skyscrapers, and also the symbols of our old civilization. While Soochow may have passed through vicissitudes of political fortunes, while its narrow streets may have been broadened to meet the present needs, and while its conservative people may have altered their appearance in keeping with the caprice of fashion—its pagodas have remained intact, firm and unchanged. They have been always there, and their conspicuous presence has made that famous city all the more beautiful, alluring and picturesque, and given it a sky line, which, to all intents and purposes, is more fascinating and imposing than that marked with ugly chimney stacks and modern skyscrapers.

Soochow may be called a city of pagodas. When you go to Soochow by train, the first thing confronting your eyes will be its many pagodas: Some rear their proud heads above the city wall, while others perch steadfastly on the tops of the surrounding hills. Within the city wall, there stand in different sections four pagodas of various size, the highest and biggest one is called Pei Sze Ta, situated in the back yard of a magnificent temple in the north side of the city. This pagoda has been famous, not only because of its height, but also because of the fact that it is the only one where one can ascend to the top floor by walking up its very narrow stairs. It has eleven storeys, and therefore even a champion walker will find it a very strenuous exercise to climb up all the stairs at one stretch. Many have found themselves in a state of complete exhaustion after reaching the sixth floor. As it draws many visitors every year, the monks of the temple have made quite an income by collecting a small fee from any one who wishes to see the inside of this famous city.

Next in size is Zai Kwang Ta, situated at the south side of the city. It has nine storeys. Its entrance has been long barricaded, and it is not known if there are any means whereby one can go up to the top floor. It is located far from the business center and in a district not frequented by the visitors. Therefore it is less known to the people. Almost in the center of the city, there stand two pagodas of the same size, side by side, before a very large temple. These two pagodas are generally called Saun Ta or Double Pagodas. Their entrances have also been closed to the visitors. Ourside the city wall, there are three pagodas of small size, ranging from five to seven stories. They perch on the tops of different hills, and can be descried many miles away.

Rare Specimens of Chinese Architecture

All these pagodas have a history of about one thousand years. They are said to have been built by Liang Wu Ti, or Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty. Emperor Wu was a very pious Buddhist, and in a way of expressing his religious zeal, he caused the building of numerous pagodas throughout his kingdom. Though he has long since been dead, yet the Soochow people still remember his name because of these pagodas. Since their coming into existence, many dynasties have risen and fallen, but they remain their old selves, without betraying any sign of their old age. They seem to have the charm of preserving their form and appearance beyond the touch of Time and elements. Year in and year out, when the Soochow people are proceeding on their life journey from cradle to grave, they keep their eyes on their progress and laugh at their ephemeral existence. Day and night, every season and the whole year round, they have been always awake and discharged their offices as a Great Watcher of mankind.

These pagodas represent some fine but rare specimens of Chinese architecture. Objects of architecture unlike those of arts can be stored, preserved and handed down perpetually from generations to generations. They stand in the open air and are exposed to the elements. Only those very durable and fortunate ones can successfully stand the wear and tear of Time, and keep themselves intact through all kinds of calamities century after century. We are habitually boasting of our civilization, but in the field of architecture, there are only a very few objects which we can point out to our foreign friends with pride. A pagoda is one of these very few objects. In comparison with modern reinforced concrete buildings, the pagodas may represent nothing spectacular, but when considering the fact that they were built merely with bricks and mortar by human labor without the help of mechanical devices, one can not help expressing some surprise at the immensity of the work involved, at the great skill of our masons in the bygone days, and also at their capability to enjoy such a long life. They reflect a great credit to our ancient architects, and bespeak some wonderful achievements which China made in the field of architecture as in many other fields in the old times.

They are the monuments of religious fervor, or, one may say, the examples of religious folly of our ancient people. In the medieval era, many of our emperors, after discovering that they could not rule over their own fate, became restless and uneasy on their Dragon Throne. They were driven by this fear to seek the secrets of immortality and to solicit heavenly aid to perpetuate their regime. Special agents were dispatched to India to fetch Buddhist classics, and Buddhism since the Tang Dynasty has become an established religion. Blinded by their own selfishness, they literally became religious maniacs and exhausted their national coffers in building in various cities magnificent temples and pagodas to commemorate different deities. This royal example was quickly followed by the equally gullible and selfish people, who, at one time, went so far as to maim their bodies for offering sacrifices to their idols. As a result, places of worship in the form of temples or pagodas were built up in many cities throughout the country. In Soochow alone, the money spent in the building of temples and pagodas must amount to a startling sum. While the money thus spent may produce nothing beneficial, we, however, have the consolation in finding that but for this religious fervor, we would not be able to see these fine specimens of our old architecture at the present time.

Besides, they are also the places of mysteries. Like old towers in England, pagodas are the centers, around which many mysterious and strange stories have been woven. The fact that nearly all the pagodas have had their entrances either closed or barricaded had made them even more mysterious to the superstitious public. It is a common belief that they are the sacred abodes of deities. This belief has very much lent weight to the allegation that pagodas are haunted places. From time to time, mysterious tales have been told of the pagodas: That shrill cries or heart-rending wailings emanating from the inside of a pagoda have been heard by the people in its neighbourhood; that a snake's head with eyes as large as lanterns has been seen protruding from one of the upper openings of a pagoda at midnight; that a headless ghost has been seen disappearing in the wall of a pagoda in the moonlight; etc. Many of the superstitious people, I have been told, have made it a rule not to walk by the side of a pagoda after dark, lest they should meet with anything supernatural. All these mysterious tales, however, have in a way made the pagodas all the more fascinating and interesting to the general public.

A Pagoda That Has a Special Attraction

Personally, I take a special fancy to Zai Kwang Ta, the second largest pagoda in Soochow. It is located very near to the house where I lived with my parents during my childhood. When I just learned to walk, I, accompanied by my amah, used to make frequent pilgrimages to it, for there was no other playground in the neighbourhood of our house. She liked to visit that pagoda, not because of the pagoda itself, but because of the adjacent temple, wherein she, being a very pious Buddhist, could display her religious enthusiasm by praying and chanting. While she was thus engaged, I had the freedom to ramble about the foot of the pagoda. Many times, I strained my eyes to peep in through the barricades at its entrance as if it were a sort of kaleidoscope. Sometimes, I wished I could ascend to its top floor by means of a magic carpet. When I was tired of rambling, I sat by its side looking upward and watching with delight the crows which were building their nests under its eaves and the bats which were flitting to and from its many upper openings. I always looked at its towering height with mixed feelings of awe and admiration, and found it a theme of my many happy dreams and nightmares. I took a special delight in walking and frolicking in its large and dark shadow, and comparing it with that of my own. In a word, I was so used to its companionship, that I became lonesome and peevish on the days when I was kept indoors on account of the bad weather.

These happy days are long gone, but the pagoda and its shadow have always lived in my memory. Whenever I visit Soochow, I have always been drawn by a strong but invisible force to the playground of my childhood. The house where I spent my childhood has been long demolished, and a new house has been built in its place. My amah left this world more than ten years ago. But the pagoda still rears it head proudly towards the sky as of old, unchanged and unchangeable. It will remain one of Soochow's prominent landmarks for many centuries to come.

Triennial Synod of Episcopal Church of China Is Held at Foochow

The triennial General Synod of the Episcopal Church of China had its 9th session at Foochow from April 18 to 25 under the presidency of Bishop Norris. Fifteen bishops were present at the Synod, five of whom were Chinese. The clerical and lay delegates elected by the various dioceses numbered 68 (50 Chinese, and 18 foreigners), in this connection is to be noted that eight of them were women. In addition to routine business, amongst other things discussed and decided upon were: to appoint an ordained man to work amongst students in the Student Christian Movement that is now being organized in China; to appoint delegates to the meeting of the Conference on Life and Work at Oxford in July of this year, to the meeting of the Conference on Faith and Order at Edinburgh in August, and to the meeting of the International Missionary Conference at Hangchow in 1938; and to make two nominations to bishoprics in China.

Changsha Experiences Boom---Result of Improved Transportation Facilities

With the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Nanking-Yunnan highway, a *Central News* staff correspondent points out that Changsha has assumed greater importance, as it forms the converging point of two routes. The Hsiang River, the biggest waterway running north and south in the province, also passes through the city. Meanwhile a Hunan-Kweichow Railway and a Hunan-Szechwan highway are both under construction. The political and strategic significance of Changsha naturally increases as its communication facilities improve. Economically, Changsha is also rising into greater prominence. Since the inauguration of through traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway, large quantities of Hunan rice have been transported to Kwangtung to relieve the latter's acute shortage of this staple product.

Utilizing the abundant mineral resources in Hunan, several important workshops have been established in Changsha, notably the lead refinery and the zinc refinery, which are capable of annually manufacturing huge quantities of lead and zinc.

The hills and waste lands in the suburbs of Changsha are extensively afforested. Large numbers of tung trees from which enormous profits are reaped every year are planted.

The increasing prosperity of Changsha is indicated by its business conditions. The shops in the city are all doing thriving business. Few cases of bankruptcy are reported. All these factors, the inborn spirit of aggressiveness and hard work, the promotion of physical culture, the development of communications, and the advancement of commerce and industry, contribute to make Changsha a driving factor in national regeneration.

Shanghai Bankers Organize Native Goods Syndicate

To encourage the use of native goods and to support financially the newly organized China Native Goods Company, the Shanghai bankers are organizing a Native Goods Syndicate. Capitalized at $2,500,000 the syndicate will be formally established in the near future. The banks which have promised to join the syndicate are: the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the China Manufacturers' Bank, the Joint Savings Society and the Hsin Hua Bank.

Development of Handicraft Industry Urged by Nanking Journal

China's handicraft industry has long held an important position in the nation's economy and foreign trade and every effort should be made to foster this branch of indigenous economic enterprise, in the opinion of the official *Central Daily News*. Commenting on the forthcoming National Handicrafts Exhibition, which will be held in Nanking in May under the sponsorship of the People's Economic Reconstruction Association, the journal said that it will have a stimulating effect on this important home industry.

Nanking Plans Exploitation of Oil Well in Szechuen

The Central Government is planning the exploitation of an oil well in the province of Szechuen. Survey work will be started by technical experts, who will accompany T. V. Soong to Szechuen sometime in May. On his visit to Szechuen Mr. Soong will attend the coremony marking the commencing of work on the Chengtu-Chungking Railway.

China Tea Corporation to Be Inaugurated May 1

The China Tea Corporation, Ltd., a joint $2 million Government-private enterprise, will be formally inaugurated on May 1. Chang Yi-ou, Director of the Commercial Department of the Ministry of Industry, in a recent interview said that the Government shares subscribed by the Hunan, Hupeh, and Fukien Provincial authorities, have already been paid up, while payment on other Government and private shares will be completed in a few days. The head office of the Corporation will be at Shanghai.

Capital of Kiangnan Cement Works to Be Increased

The capital of the new Kiangnan Cement Works is to be increased to $4,500,000, according to a decision reached at a shareholders' meeting in Tientsin April 22, presided over by Dr. W. W. Yen, former Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Three New Long-Distance Phone Lines to Be Inaugurated Shortly

Three new long-distance telephone circuits will be shortly opened to the public. The newly installed Peiping-Nanking phone line is expected to be inaugurated middle of May, when an exchange of greetings between General Chin Teh-chun and Ma Chao-chun, Mayors of Tientsin and Nanking respectively, will feature the inaugural ceremony. Opened around the same time will be the Peiping-Taiyuan phone line. With the completion of the Tsinan-Yenchow long-distance circuit, the Ministry of Communications will shortly conduct a test between the new line of the nine-province telephone network.

$7,200,000 Capital for Projected Wenchi Paper Mill

The capital for the projected Wenchi Paper Mill, organized by the Ministry of Industry in collaboration with Chinese industrial and commercial circles, was fixed at $7,200,000 at a meeting of the promoters of the factory, held at the Bankers Association in Shanghai, April 24. Of this figure, $1,500,000 will be borne by the Government, $1,700,000 by commercial circles and the remainder, $4,000,000 will be derived from the Boxer Indemnity Funds.

Big Power Plant Planned to Aid Industries in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang

A three-year program for the construction of a large-scale power project for the tri-cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, has been mapped out by the Reconstruction Commission in Nanking and the Hupeh Provincial Government.

Land Law Discussed at C.P.C. Meet

Revision of the principles of the land law occupied the attention of the Central Political Council for two and half hours at its regular session in Nanking April 21. The fundamental items regarding land legislation outlined by the council included the following: standardization of geographical names, establishment of local banks, aids to the farmers, formation of district courts to handle disputes over property, registration of private and public land and solution of housing problems. Discussions in this connection will were be continued this week.

Two New Ships of Min Sun Company Put on Yangtsze Run

The fleet of the Min Sun Industrial Company, Shanghai, on the Yangtsze run has been further augmented by two new ships s.s. *Min Lien* and s.s. *Min Chin*, which left Shanghai simultaneously April 21 on their maiden trip up stream for Ichang. The two vessels, just completed by the Kiangnan Dockyards in Shanghai, are each equipped with a draught of 7 feet and 6 inches.

C.M.S.N.C. Formulates Five-Year Plan

A five-year plan has been formulated by Tsai Chen-ki, manage of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, for the development of the business of the company. It is reported that within five years, the company will raise $10,000,000 for the opening of new lines.

1,000 Gallons of Alcohol to Be Produced in New Szechuen Factory

With Yuan Ching-hui, member of the Construction Department of the Szechuen Provincial Government, as the head, the Szechuen Alchohol Factory has recently been established. Manufacturing will commence from May 16. One thousand gallons of alchohol are expected to be produced daily.

Modern Saw Mill to Be Erected at Nanchang

Plans for the establishment of a modern sawmill at Nanchang are being arranged between the Kiangsi Provincial authorities and Kang Han, technical expert of the Ministry of Railways, who has been sent there by the Ministry.

To encourage the Kiangsi lumber industry, the Purchasing Commission of the Ministry, of Railways has placed an order for 100,000 wooden sleepers through the Provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration Bureau and the Yu Ming Bank.

The Hunan Geological Bureau has collected approximately 5,000 samples of mineral ores in the province. The specimens are being widely displayed to arouse the attention of the public to the great resources awaiting exploitation in Hunan.

Ban on Quinine Export Denied by Netherlands Legation

The alleged restriction placed on the export of quinine by the Netherlands Government as reported in a *Central News* dispatch dated February 3 was branded as incorrect by the Netherlands Legation in Nanking April 20. Large quantities of quinine are manufactured in the Netherlands Indies, but no restrictions are imposed on their export, it was stated.

New Chinese Foreign Trade Co. to Promote Export Business

Further to promote the export of Chinese products, the Ministry of Industry is planning the establishment of a Chinese Foreign Trade Company, with joint Government and private capital, before the end of the current year. Regulations governing the new enterprise are in course of drafting, and it is reported that the capitalization of the company will be $1,000,000. The head office of the company, when formally inaugurated, will be at Shanghai, with branch offices in various important producing centers.

Japan Purchases Over 1,000,000 Tons of Chinese Coal

Japan has imported over 1,000,000 tons of Chinese coal from the Kailan, Luhokow and Chung Hsien coal mines, this year, as against 620,000 tons in 1936. The *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* reported that because of the increase of Japanese heavy industry, large quantities of Chinese coal are needed by Japanese factories.

China Development Finance Corporation to Build $40,000,000 Cotton Mill in Szechuen

Tang Shih-ko, textile engineer, who was sent to Szechuen to investigate the conditions there for the building of a cotton mill, returned to Nanking April 24. It is reported that plans have been arranged for the building of a big cotton mill, capitalized at $40,000,000, near Pahsien in Szechuen, by the China Development Finance Corporation.

China Paper Manufacturing Co. to Be Established July 1

The China Paper Manufacturing Corporation, a semi-official enterprise under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, will be formally established on July 1, according to a decision reached at a meeting of the promoters in Shanghai April 26, which was presided over by Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, and attended by the leading local publishers and bankers. The Corporation is to be capitalized at $3,200,000, of which $1,500,000 will be Government and $1,700,000 commercial shares, it was agreed at the meeting. Of the commercial shares, $1 million will be taken up by the four publishing houses—the Commercial Press and the Chung Hua, Cheng Chung and World Book Companies; and the three newspapers—the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wen Pao* and *Ta Kung Pao*. The balance will be subscribed by banking and commercial circles.

No Rebate for Telephone Service to Government Organs from July 1

Beginning from July 1, next, all Government and public organs subscribing to the telephone service will be required to pay full installation fee without any rebate, the Ministry of Communications announced in Nanking April 27.

Users of long-distance telephone lines, most of which are financed with funds secured from the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Board, will also pay full, instead of reduced, fees as is now the case in many instances.

Custom Surtax to Be Effective for Another Year

Nanking advices state that the five per cent Custom surtax will be extended for another year, effective as from July 1.

Nanking Decides Upon the Construction of Kweichow-Yunnan Railway

According to Miao Chia-min, manager of the Central Bank of China in Kunmin, the Central Government has decided to build a railway to connect Kweichow and Yunnan provinces. According to present plans, a Kweichow-Yunnan Railway Company will be formed by the Ministry of Railways, the Kweichow and Yunnan Provincial Governments as well as the general public. Funds will be raised by the company to build the railway, which is estimated to cost $100,000,000.

Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan to Be Redeemed

Definite arrangements for redemption of the principal and interest on the Canton-Kowloon Railway loan due to the British and Chinese Corporation were decided upon at a meeting of the newly created Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan Sinking Fund Custody Committee in Canton April 21. It was decided that annual instalments of $550,000 be made to the Corporation. $200,000 will be appropriated by the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the balance provided by the Ministry of Railways. The Railway Administration will remit this year's quota to the Ministry of Railways in June.

British to Finance Railway in South China

As the result of W. M. Kirkpatrick's visit to Kwangtung, the British authorities have decided to finance the building of the proposed Canton-Moihsien Railway at a cost of $36,000,000. The proposed line, a distance of 350 miles, will be connected with the projected lines in Fukien and Chekiang. Construction of the line will be started in May and it is expected that the entire line will be completed by the end of 1938.

Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway to Purchase 18 New Locomotives and 400 Freight Cars

The Chekiang-Kiangsi United Railway Corporation has decided to purchase 18 new locomotives and 400 freight cars. The additional facilities are necessitated by the completion in June of the Nanchang-Pinghsiang section of the line.

Chiang Kai-shek's Five-Year Railway Building Plan

An ambitious railway construction plan to complete within five years a network of 8,139 kilometers of new lines, drawn by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was revealed April 23 by the Tsinpu *Jih Pao*, a publication of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

New Bridge to Be Built Across Grand Canal at Tsinkiangpu

The Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction has decided to construct a suspension bridge across the Grand Canal at Tsingkiangpu, northern Kiangsu, at a cost of $37,000. Work will be started on May 1.

Local Authorities Not Allowed to Build Tsangchow-Shihchiachuan Railway

Reports to the effects that construction of the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuan Railway, a proposed line by the Japanese, will be started next month and that a representative of the Ministry of Railways has arrived in Peiping to negotiate with the parties concerned, were denied by a spokesman of the Ministry of Railways in Nanking, April 21. It is further declared that railway building must follow the plans formulated by the Central Government and must be managed by the Ministry of Railways. "No local authorities are allowed to build railways without the permission of the Ministry of Railways," added the spokesman. The Ministry of Railways has not sent any representative to Peiping to negotiate with any party regarding the building of the proposed line, it was stated.

Dr. T. E. Mao Describes Building of Chien Tung River Bridge

At a crowded meeting of the Engineering Society of China held at the Lester Technical Institute, in Shanghai, April 26, Dr. T. E. Mao, Director of the Engineering Bureau in charge of the construction of the Chien Tang River Bridge, described the progress of the huge undertaking which is to form part of the extension of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway to Ningpo. The bridge is located near Hangchow in a north-south direction where the Chien Tang River is about 3,500 feet wide. The river channel is exceedingly unstable in respect to depth, due to the effect of the tides. On the north bank of the river the distance is about 650 feet between the first river pier and the foot of a range of hills. Engineering work was started in April, 1935, and the bridge is expected to be finished by October this year. Assisting Dr. Mao in the construction are Y. Lo, chief engineer; A. M. Stuart, chief accountant; and Messrs. Y. C. Mei, H. H. Lee, W. C. Lee and G. E. H. Brummer, engineers.

Proposed Hunan-Kiangsi Railway Discussed

Ling Hung-hsuan, managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, arrived in Changsha April 25 and called on Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government. It is understood that plans for the construction of the Hunan-Kiangsi Railway were brought up for discussion between the two. Mr. Ling is leaving shortly for Hengchow to start preparations for the proposed line.

Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration to Provide Houses for Employees

Showing better treatment to its staff members, the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration has recently decided to lease suitable sites owned by the railway to its employees for the building of their own residences, according to information from the Ministry of Railways at Nanking April 26.

Chinese Business Magnate in South Africa Here to Promote Trade

The Union of South Africa desires to promote Sino-African trade on the basis of mutual benefit, declared Chu Kun, overseas Chinese business magnate in Africa, who arrived here last week as a representative of the South African government to investigate commerce and trade in China. He is planning to make a study of native products which are suitable for export to the South African market. He will also investigate what raw materials China lacks and will consequently plan to ship such materials as can be found in South Africa to China. Mr. Chu has been a resident of Africa for many years and owns a big business enterprise in Johannesburg. He is a Kuomintang member, having joined the party rather early. During Dr. Sun Yat-sen's days, he was appointed as a fund-raising member stationed in Africa by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

S. M. C. Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary—Has 120,000 Employees

The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the South Manchuria Railway Company was celebrated by no less than 120,000 employees early this month. Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the corporation, in an address in Dairen, declared that the S.M.R. was, so to speak, compensation for the loss of 100,000 lives and Yen 2,000,000,000 in the Russo-Japanese conflict and that it was the greatest factor for the development of Japan's continental policy.

The South Manchuria Company's plans for the current year were described in detail in Tokyo April 20 by the concern's president Yosuke Matsuoka, to Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister and concurrently Director of the Cabinet's Bureau of Manchurian Affairs. The Yen 800,000,000 company's projects form an integral part of Manchukuo's new five-year plan of industrial and agricultural development. Mr. Matsuoka is visiting Tokyo in connection with the flotation of new bonds by the said railway firm.

Jail Chief in Shansi Squeezes Funds—128 Prisoners Die from Starvation

An impeachment has been filed against May Fan-su, Jail Chief in Yutze, Shansi, for embezzlement of public funds. According to the impeachment, a total of 128 prisoners has been starved to death, as a result of Ma's action in not providing adequate food for the prisoners.

Five Jail-Breaking Cases in Honan Within Two Months

Another jail break occured in Tsunlou Hsien in Honan April 19. A total of eight prisoners made good their escape. This is the fifth jail break case in Honan Province within a period of two months. Investigations are now being conducted as to whether the prisoners have been maltreated.

Hayashi Openly Urges Break With Status Quo—Says Japan's Troubles Come from Within

Claiming that the source of Japan's troubles lies at home, Premier Hayashi appealed to the Japanese electorate over the radio April 28 to break away from existing conditions and carry out reforms. In his address, which reached every hamlet of the nation over an extensive radio hook-up, he, the first time, openly urged the voters to upset the *status quo*. Recalling how the nation was enfranchised by the late Emperor Meiji, the Premier asserted that it is "a popular mistake" to believe that a diplomatic adjustment of Japan's foreign relations would remove the crisis now confronting the nation.

The major cause of Japan's trouble, Gen. Hayashi declared, can be traced to domestic circumstances—social, economic and ideological—which, he contended, failed to conform with the progress of the times, thus seriously hampering national development.

"Down with the Hayashi Cabinet" is the sentiment which forms the common slogan for both major Japanese parties—the Minesito and Seiyukai—in the election campaign. The *Asahi* said it was a foregone conclusion that the united strength of both parties is powerful enough to sway Parliament even after the general election. The *Asahi* dose not believe that the Minseito and Seiyukai parties will compromise with the Government at the sacrifice of their prestige.

The Japanese newspapers in general display an antagonistic attitude towards the Hayashi Government. They not only criticize the manner in which the Government dissolved the Diet on Mar. 31, but also feel displeased over the attitude of the administration towards the General Election. The *Nichi Nichi* commented: "Even if the political parties fail to introduce a vote of non-confidence, the Government will still have a pretence for another dissolution. Although the voters may have elected men of faith and loyalty, if the Premier judges on the basis of the Cabinet members' views and Home Office investigations that the elections have been conducted unfairly and the new members are insincere, he will not hesitate to effect another dissolution. This means that the will of more than 14,000,000 voters cannot prevail unless endorsed by a handful of Cabinet ministers and bureaucrats. From such a brain springs a dangerous thought which accepts Fascism and unlawful action."

With the closing on the night of April 23 of the candidacy lists, the Japanese election campaign was in full swing this week. In the field are 826 persons, competing for the 466 seats in the Lower House. The number of candidates is 46 below that in the elections of Feb. 20 last year. Despite the loss of 70 and 32 candidates, respectively, the Minseito and the Seiyukai appeared confident to secure more seats than they were able in the last poll. Minseito strategists, anticipating a heavy city vote in favor of their candidates, said they expected to secure 235 seats against the 205 they had in the last Diet. Seiyukai leaders also predicted the capture of an increase of 36.

Government Will Lose at Coming Elections

High Government officials in Tokyo, April 22 conceded that the Minseito and Seiyukai parties would win an overwhelming victory in the general elections of April 30. They, however, contended that this would not necessarily entail the resignation of Premier Hayashi's Government. The Diet, they declared, was dissolved to enable the existing political parties to "reconsider their attitude" and to "inject fresh atmosphere into the parliamentary system." The dissolution of the Diet, they asserted, will have served its purpose if the newly elected members "understand and appreciate the current difficult situation, as desired by the Government."

With growing indications of an Opposition victory at the polls on April 30, political observers in Tokyo this week united in foreshadowing an early resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet. While pro-Government circles predicted a split-up of the Minseito-Seiyukai united front after the election, the Tokyo *Asahi*, a leading daily, expressed the belief that the anti-Governmental campaign would be pursued.

"It is a foregone conclusion that the united strength of the two parties will be powerful enough to sway Parliament after the general election," the newspaper said." If the result of the election will be regarded as the nation's verdict, there will be no alternative for the Hayashi Cabinet but to resign if it follows Constitutional practice."

The *Asahi*, however, conceded the possibility of an attempt of the Government to change the political situation coupled with an endeavor to disarm the opposition of the politcial parties with the threat of another dissolution. The Minseito and the Seiyukai, the newspaper opined, are not disposed to compromise with the Government under compulsion because of the ensuing loss of prestige. Should the Cabinet fail to resign, a vote of censure will be introduced in the extraordinary session of the Diet, the *Asahi* quoted observers as saying.

Japanese War Minister Makes Plea for Co-operation Between Military and People of the Empire

The Japanese Minister of War, General Sugiyama, in an address before 600 senior officers of the Toyama Army School in Tokyo April 17 stated that renovation of the national administration must be carried out, and the myriad affairs of the State must be made to harmonize with the keynote of full armament. In the nation's efforts to advance its fortunes, the Army, he declared, had become a pilot rather than just a propulsive force. General Sugiyama emphasized the need for moral as well as general co-operation between the Army and the people, and stressed the urgency of unifying the strength of the nation.

Sato Speaks on Co-operation to Mission to U.S. and Britain

His faith in international co-operation was reaffirmed by Foreign Minister Sato in a farewell address to the members of the Japanese mission which left for the United States and Great Britain on April 28. Emphasizing the need for a return to foreign trade and co-operation between the nations, Mr. Sato traced the development of economic nationalism, which replaced free trade in the last decade. Almost the all countries of the world, in an effort to protect their home industries, are now enforcing quota systems and tariff barriers, from which, however, "the powers concerned are deriving very little benefit," Mr. Sato added.

Japanese Privy Council Criticizes "Brain Trust" Plan

Domei states that unexpected opposition to the creation of a National Planning Board, decided upon by the Tokyo Cabinet April 19, has developed in the ranks of the Privy Council, the highest advisory body to the Emperor.

General Sugiyama Worried About Poor Health and Physique of Japanese Youth

Gen. Sugiyama, Minister of War, April 20 added his voice to the agitation favoring drastic governmental steps to improve the nation's health. Recounting his experiences during his recent trip to western Japan before the members of the Cabinet, the Minister of War said that farm youths were rapidly losing their reputation of being superior in health and physique to their city cousins. This phenomenon, Gen. Sugiyama continued, could be ascribed to the increased exodus of country boys to the cities.

Japan's Cloth Exports Increase Yen 12,181,000 During March

Exports of Japanese cotton textiles during March amounted to 248,911,000 square yards, worth Yen 52,200,000, or Yen 12,181,000 over the figure for the same period last year. Exports to the Netherlands East Indies, Manchukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory and Latin America increased.

Japan Prepared to Attend World Economic Parley

Japan will participate in a world economic conference if she is formally invited to such a parley, a Government spokesman said in Tokyo, April 21. This statement was made while he was commenting upon press reports that Chancellor Adolph Hitler had indicated Germany's willingness to attend a world economic conference in a conversation with George Lansbury, the British M.P.

Finance Minister Yuki Announces Trade Control—Luxury Imports to Be Controlled

Finance Minister Yuki April 22 announced that the Government will henceforth control imports of luxury goods and other commodities not urgently needed. Commodities of urgent need, however such as raw cotton, iron and wool, he emphasized, would be admitted to Japan without any difficulties. Under the terms of a Treasury ordinance, issued on Jan. 8, the Government was empowered to control, through the issue of licenses, transactions in exchange, needed for payment for imported goods.

Japanese Wool Importers Protest Against Decentralization Law

The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry is determined to adhere to the principle of "decentralization" of raw wool purchases and has rejected the petition of Japanese importers to put an end to it, a *Reuter* massage from Tokyo, April 17 stated. Representatives of the importers recently laid before the Ministry the difficulties attending the "decentralization" program. Japan, they pointed out, required 200,000 bales of wool during the coming new wool season, whereas it was stipulated that Japan may import only 500,000 bales from Australia, with the result that consumers had to purchase the remainder of their needs in other countries at higher prices than that required for the Australian product. This was unreasonable, they urged, and the Government should abandon the "decentralization" principle, and permit Japanese importers to purchase in Australia a larger volume of wool.

Tokyo Forms Price Control Commission

Perturbed by the steady rise in commodity prices, the Tokyo Cabinet April 26 decided to form a price control commission, on which both consumers and producers will be represented. The body will be headed by the Premier. Included among its 20 members will be the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry.

More Gold Bullion Shipped from Japan to U.S.A.

For the fifth time in the past two months, gold bullion valued at Yen 26,449,900 left Kobe April 26 for the United States aboard the m.v. *Tatsuta Maru.*

Government Gives Subsidy of Yen 33,000,000 to Shipping Lines

The Japanese Government has decided to grant a subsidy of Yen 33,000,000 for the construction of large passenger liners, according to the Japanese press. Most of the subsidy is to go to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Two 13,000-ton ships for the O.S.K. South American Atlantic service will be the first constructed under the subsidy. The Nippon Yusen will receive a Yen 20,180,000 grant for the construction of seven ships, totalling 94,000 tons, and the Osaka Shosen Yen 12,320,000 for the construction of five ships, aggregating 56,000 tons.

Tokyo Tram Strike Settled, But Railway Employees Show Unrest

Twenty-five thousand employees of the Tokyo municipal street car and omnibus services staged a "go slow" strike during the week. The leaders of the strike threatened a complete standstill of the tramway and bus services if the "city fathers" rejected their demand for a 20 per cent raise in the workers' wages.

Through the forcible intervention of the police, the go-slow strike staged by Tokyo municipal street car and bus workers was called off April 26. The workers, it is understood, have accepted a compromise plan by which their wages will be increased by ten, instead of twenty, percent as asked for. Despite the fact that full tram and bus services were resumed telegrams from Tokyo indicated that the workers are far from appeased, insisting that they have not been given full justice by the compromise.

Meantime, there is great unrest among the 200,000 workers in the nation-wide Government railways system. According to the *Yomiuri*, agitation for a special allowance to meet the rise in the price of commodities and a blanket 20 percent increase is growing among the railwaymen.

Japanese Acquire Lumber Concession on Islands Off Coast of Canada

The Nisso Rayon Pulp Co., which has a capital of nearly £2,000,000, has succeeded in acquiring an abundant source of pulp on the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the west coast of British Columbia. The concern, which is controlled by the Japan Soda Co., is reported to have purchased the whole stand of timber on the islands through the Canadian Lumber Co., for about £45,000. A provisional contract has already been signed. Canada's injunction against pulp exportation is not applied to these islands, which are considered colonies. Timber on the islands is said to total about 850,000,000 board feet.

Japan's Interest in the Question of Access to Raw Materials Intensified

Japan's interest in the question of world's raw materials was revived April 22 with the return of Yasundo Sudo, Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, to Tokyo.

The Japanese Government's policy on the problem of raw materials was indicated by political observers in Tokyo as aiming at the following objectives: Free access to raw materials throughout the world; opportunity to participate in the development of natural resources, and free trade.

The *Chugai Shogyo*, a leading commercial daily, said that the strained situation in the world, and especially in Europe, could be traced to the conflict between the "satisfied" and the "dissatisfied" powers. The former, the journal said, stand firmly for a policy of open door and equal opportunity in China, but "do not hesitate to close their own doors to foreigners." So long as international morality remains at such a level, the daily declared, "the redistribution of raw materials remains an idle talk, however desirable it might be."

"If, however, Germany launches a drive towards the Ukraine, the peace of Europe will be instantly disturbed," the daily concluded.

Japanese Navy to Issue Pamphlet on "Non-Treaty Days and Our Navy"

The Japanese Admiralty will shortly distribute throughout Japan 120,000 copies of a pamphlet, entitled "Non-Treaty Days and Our Navy." The publication will describe the development of the Japanese Navy in the past 30 years and analyze the international situation following the termination of the Washington and London Naval Treaties. After enunciating the objects of naval armaments, the pamphlet will urge the nation to co-operate in the building-up of an efficient navy, on the basis of the principles of non-aggression and non-menace.

The pamphlet will be issued on May 27, on the 32nd anniversary of the Tsushima Battle, in which the Japanese Fleet, commanded by the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, annihilated the Russian Fleet.

Yokohama Specie Bank Pays Dividend of Ten Per Cent

The accounts issued in connection with the half-yearly meeting of shareholders at Tokyo, Mar. 10, 1937, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, showed that the net profit of the Bank for the second six months of 1936, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, rebate on bills, etc., was Yen 17,458,919.91, inclusive of Yen 10,446,651.83 brought forward from last account. Yen 1,750,000.00 was added to the reserve fund. A dividend of ten per cent was declared, absorbing Yen 5,000,000. A balance of Yen 10,708,919.91 was carried forward to the credit of next account. In a comprehensive speech T. Okudo, the president of the Bank, said it was a matter for congratulation that, in view of certain untoward circumstances, it was possible to submit a report showing a result much the same as usual.

General Chu Requests Further Aid from Nanking for Szechuen Famine Relief

General Chu Ching-lai, representative of the Shanghai charitable organizations now visiting Szechuen, has requested the Central Government to appropriate another $200,000 for relief in Szechwuen, on the condition that Gen. Liu succeeds to raise $1,000,000.

A Szechuen Famine Relief Association was formally inaugurated at Chungking April 23 under the auspices of local civic organizations.

General Hsieh Yo, Deputy Pacification Commissioner for Yunnan and Kweichow, last week despatched an urgent petition to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, for immediate relief for the drought victims in Kweichow.

Around 1,000,000 people in nine hsien are now seriously affected by the drought in Szechuen and the death toll in Chungking alone is 100 per day, Dr. J. E. Baker, Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, stated in an interview in Shanghai April 23, after returning to Shanghai by plane from Chungking following two-weeks investigation into the famine situation in that province. In 30 other hsien, 1,500,000 persons are also in need of food and clothing and at least 75,000 will suffer severe physical impairment if some help is not forthcoming, Dr. Baker said.

Drought Relief Conference Convened at Lanchow

A Drought Relief Conference was convened by the Kansu Provincial Government at Lanchow, April 25. Among those present were the members of the Provincial Relief Committee, the Relief Association, and Tu Yen-nien, who was despatched recently from the Capital to supervise relief work in Kansu. Of the 40 drought-stricken districts in Kansu, it was decided to give emergency relief to the 34 most seriously affected. Ten thousand dollars is to be remitted to each drought-stricken district for urgent relief.

The long drought in Shensi was definitely broken by a torrential rainfall last week, it is announced. Food prices have begun to drop and the fears of a famine have been dissipated.

Bubonic Plague Spreads in Fukien

The bubonic plague which recently broke out in Fuching and other districts in south Fukien, has now spread to Yunchun and Chuanchow, about 70 miles northeast of Amoy.

Cerebral Meningitis Epidemic Takes Many Lives in Yunnan

An epidemic of cerebral meningitis in Yao-an, central Yunnan, has claimed the lives of 200 victims, 160 of whom are children. An appeal for aid in fighting the disease has been received by the Provincial Health Bureau from the Yao-an District Government.

C.I.F.R.C. to Hold 8th Annual Meet on May 7-8

The China International Famine Relief Commission will hold its eighth annual meeting at Nanchang May 28. The National Famine Relief Commission will be represented by Hsiung Sui, member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government.

Dr. H. H. Kung Wires from Ship Inquiring About Drought Situation

Dr. H. H. Kung, who is on his way to London to attend the British Coronation as China's Chief Delegate, addressed a wire to Hsu Kan, Political Vice-minister of Finance, April 22 asking for information on the famine and relief measures now being taken. Dr. Kung also inquired whether there has been any rainfall in the drought-stricken regions recently.

New Japanese Air Service to Manchuria Helps Island Empire to Control Communications in North China, But It Loses Money

The inauguration of an air service between North China and Manchuria on November 19, 1936, marked another success scored by Japan in controlling the communication systems in North China, according to Tien-tsung Sih, writing in the April 1 issue of *C. O. I. A. Bulletin* (Nanking). This service is operated by the Hui Tung Aviation Company, a joint Sino-Japanese concern with a board of directors consisting of four Japanese and three Chinese. This arrangement gives the Japanese the majority vote in the said Company. The new network of air routes has virtually linked up all the important Chinese cities in Hopei, Chahar, and Manchukuo. The four major routes now under operation are Tientsin-Dairen, Tientsin-Chinchow via Shanhaikwan, Tientsin-Chengteh (Jehol) and Tientsin-Changpei via Peiping and Kalgan, with Tientsin as the center.

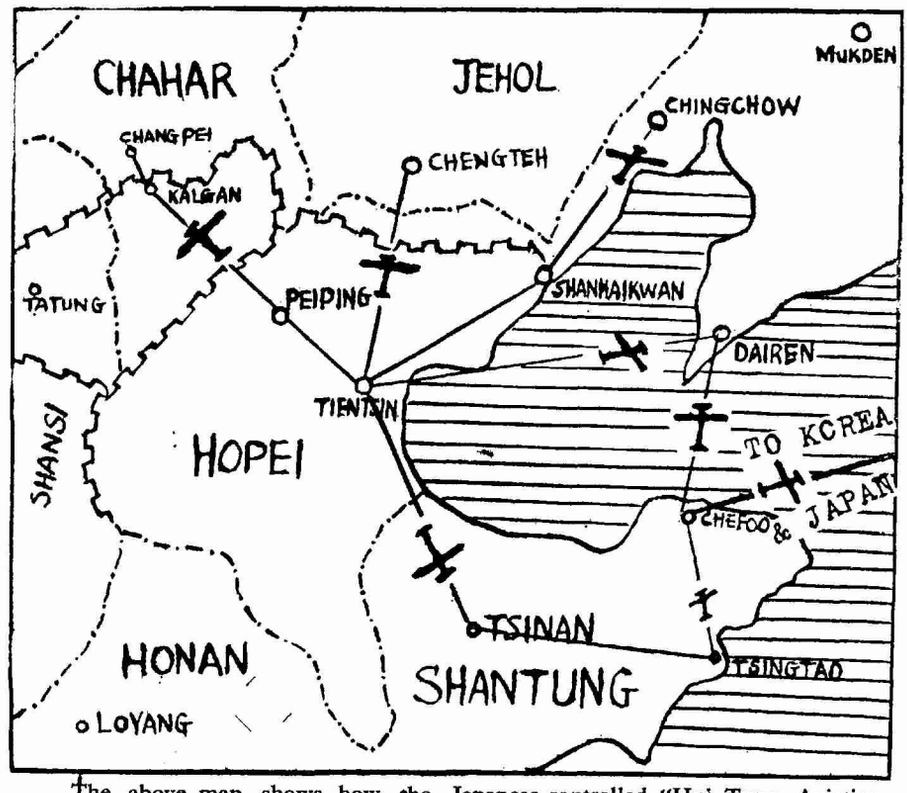
The fares on these lines are very low. It is generally believed that although the Hui Tung Aviation Company is a Sino-Japanese commercial concern, it is being heavily subsidized in order to gain control of the aviation concessions in North China. The Japanese are said to have been deeply concerned with the activities of the Pan American Airways and the Imperial Airways in opening the Trans-Pacific service, and in the establishment of a commercial air base in Hongkong, according to a *Central News* dispatch from Tientsin on November 17, 1936.

The status of this company is rather ambiguous. It was reported that a preliminary agreement for the inauguration of air mail and passenger service between North China and Japan was signed between Mr. Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, and General Sung Cheh-yuan, on October 19, 1936, at Peiping. No report was then received by the Ministry of Communications, according to a spokesman of the Ministry. Nor was the inauguration approved by the said Ministry. But it was reported that permission for trial operation was granted by the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, pending the official approval from the Central Authorities in Nanking.

Many Japanese army planes had illegally flown over North China in spite of strong protests lodged by the Chinese authorities. It was understood that after the inauguration of the Hui Tung Aviation Company, unauthorized flights would not be permitted, and only the commercial planes of the company would maintain a regular service in the North China-Manchuria area. However, the Japanese have failed to keep their promise and military airplanes continue their illegal flights.

The *China Times* recently stated that the Hui Tung Aviation Corporation, is to increase its $2,700,000 capital by another million. The Japanese are insisting that the Chinese shareholders, for the present the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, should pay their share in cash, while they pay their share in old machines, airplanes captured from Chang Hsueh-liang's flying squadron during the Japanese invasion of Mukden on September 18, 1931. This concern, the *China Times* added, has been a losing proposition since its inauguration some five months ago, and is now $600,000 to $700,000 in debt.

JAPANESE AIR-LINES COVER NORTHERN CHINA



The above map shows how the Japanese-controlled "Hui Tung Aviation Corporation" is gradually extending its services over the northern Chinese provinces. Of most significance are the weekly flights from Tientsin to Tsinan and Tsingtao, which, according to report, are soon to be amplified by flights from Tsingtao, via Chefoo, to Dairen and from Tsingtao to Korea and Japan proper. China has repeatedly protested these flights, but they continue nevertheless.

Japanese Concern to Purchase Liukiang Coal Mine in Hopei Province

The Liukiang Coal Mine in Hopei will be purchased by the Taiki Coal Mining Company, a Japanese concern, as a result of protracted negotiations between the managements of the two concerns. It is reported that the Japanese firm has decided to buy the Chinese mine at a price of $600,000 and the agreement will be signed on May 10.

Japan Develops Cotton Industry in Hopei and Shantung

A total of $100,000,000 has been invested by Japanese financiers in cotton mills in North China during the past three years, according to well-informed circles, quoted by the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, April 22,—four-fifths in Tientsin and Peiping. It is reported that about $10,000,000 was spent in the purchase of old Chinese mills and the building of new plants. About $90,000,000 was spent for the purchase of machinery for these new mills.

Japanese Cigarette Factory to Be Established in Chinwangtao

For the purpose of dominating the cigarette market in East Hopei, the Asia Tobacco Company, a Japanese concern in Tientsin has decided to build a cigarette factory in Chinwangtao. It is expected that operation of the plant will be started in the early part of 1938.

Japan Spends $30,000,000 in Building Hulutao Harbor

Reports reaching Tientsin from Dairen state that since the Mukden Incident of 1931, Japan has spent $30,000,000 in building Hulutao harbor. A ceremony will be held on May 1 to mark the completion of the construction work of the harbor.

Japanese Police Officers Meet in Tientsin

A two-day conference of Japanese police officers was held at Tientsin, April 21 and 22. Japanese police officers from Peiping, Shanhaikwan, Tangshan, and other districts attended.

French Journalist Says Japan Has Designs on Peiping

Lucien Romier, economist authority and journalist, in an article in the Paris *Le Figaro* April 24, stated that "Japan has designs on Peiping," adding that "Peiping is now a cross-road of all forces at work in the Far East, a conflict between which would likely upset the world equilibrium."

Hsin Chung Company to Increase Capital by $50,000,000

An agreement has been reached between the presidents of the Hsin Chung Company and the South Manchuria Railway Company regarding the increase of capital of the former by $50,000,000. It is reported that the additional capital will be raised equally by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the leading financiers in Japan. A Dairen message to the *Shanghai Mainichi*, April 23, said that because of the urgent need of capital to open mines and to build railways in North China, the president of the Hsin Chung Company will go to Japan in the near future to urge the Japanese financiers to invest their money in his company.

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Kato Sounds Sung and Chin on Economic Co-operation

Denjiro Kato, First Secretary of the Japanest Embassy to to China, held prolonged interviews April 26 with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan and Gen. Chin Teh-chun, respectively Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and Mayor of Peiping. While the Embassy declined to reveal the nature of the conversations, *Domei* learned from reliable sources that Mr. Kato sounded the two officials on their views regarding Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China.

Another Demonstration of Japanese Troops in North China

Starting April 25, Japanese garrisons in North China staged another three-day maneuver in the outskirts of Tientsin and Peiping. The maneuvers was participated in by the cavalry, artillery and infantry units of the Japanese garrisons stationed in Peiping, Shanhaikwan and Tientsin.

Japanese Special Service Department Re-Opens in Chiapushih

Celebrating the re-opening of the Japanese Special Service Department in Chiapushih, all public organizations of North Chahar, including those in Changpei observed three days of holidays, this week.

Duty Exemption on Rice into Kwangtung Is Confirmed

With reference to the rice shortage in Kwangtung, the Central authorities will not modify its decision to exempt two million piculs of foreign rice and two million piculs of other foreign grain from Customs Import Duty, according to Kao Ping-fang, Director of the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance. This decision was taken following re-examination of the situation by the Ministries of Finance and Industry, in view of the protests received from various quarters. The four million piculs of duty-free rice and grain, Mr. Kao said, must however be imported by Kwangtung within the next four months.

T. V. Soong Elected Chairman of South China Rice Trading Corporation

T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the newly organized South China Rice Trading Corporation, Ltd., at the first meeting of the Board held in Shanghai April 20 at the Bank of China, with Mr. Soong presiding. The members of the Board of Supervisors were present as observers.

Tientsin Customs and Merchants Reach Compromise on Hoarded Goods

A compromise has been reached between the Tientsin Customs and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce regarding the payment of customs duties by Chinese merchants on hoarded smuggled goods. According to the agreement, the Customs authorities will permit the sale of the illicit goods after the duties are duly paid. Merchants who have made up the duty payment will not be punished.

Szechuen Purchases 200,000 Piculs of Rice from Wuhu

The Szechuen Provincial Government last week purchased 200,000 piculs of rice from Wuhu.

Japan Invested £1,000,000 in China Last Year

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo April 18, quoting a Ministry of Commerce report, stated that Japan's investments in China during 1936 are estimated to have totalled about £1,000,000. Investments in the cotton spinning industry, estimated to total about £400,000, accounted for nearly half this amount. Japanese investments in the metal industry are said to have totalled £73,500, while eight Japanese companies invested £30,000 in the dyestuff manufacturing industry in China last year. Investments in other industrial enterprises were generally small, amounting to £40,000. In addition to these industrial investments, the Mitsubishi Bank invested £50,000 in real estate, and the Whangpoo Wharf Company £15,000. Several other concerns also invested in land and buildings. Japan also invested £100,000 in China for cultural promotion. Other investments combined are said to have amounted to about £300,000.

American University Club Will Hold Spring Dance May 21

The American University Club's annual spring dance will be held in the French Club, Shanghai, on May 21. According to Alfred Lee, secretary, the Massachussets Institute of Technology is having over eighty graduates in their section, while the American Marines have intimated that no less than 33 officers and their wives, the party headed by Col. Charles F. B. Price, will be in attendance. Likewise Cornell, Michigan, Harvard, California, Stanford and Columbia will be represented by the largest delegations in the history of the University Club's dances. Arrangements are in hand to entertain 625 college men and their ladies. Through the agency of Judge Helmick, president of the Club, and the committee of the Men's Club, the latter group have pre-dated their charity dance to Wednesday, May 19.

Why America Should Not Stand Aloof, But Instead Call Another Conference

BY C. Y. W. MENG* 孟長渙

MANY Americans feel that they "should stay at home and mind their own business," and are lukewarm to any proposal that President Roosevelt should assume leadership in world affairs and call an international conference in Washington.

However, the fact should not be lost sight of that America has in past years followed the same policy of nationalist expansion as that which characterizes the history of other nations. The Americans established colonial outposts and strategic bases, so that they might capture foreign markets and become strong. They, too, insisted on freedom of choice without interference or obligations; and they, too, expanded territories and trade, defended strategic national interests by force and by the indirect economic control of "Dollar Diplomacy." They, too, protected home industry through high tariffs; and they, too, built up a big navy to defend commerce and national prestige.

At the outbreak of the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900—or in any contingency in this country—American troops and marines marched side-by-side with other powers towards Peking (now Peiping). Americans in China enjoy the same privileges as other imperalistic nations do.

Although the Washington Conference was not devoid of defeats, it nevertheless did accomplish something to keep the world at ease and to stop the armament race among the nations for a while. By the cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the recognition on the part of Great Britain and the United States of Japan's "special interests" in China was withdrawn. By the removal of many of the causes of friction between Japan and the United States, war was indefinitely postponed.

There is no explanation for such a situation, except "America always contradicts herself!" We, the Chinese, characterize them so; and the Americans themselves admit it (see headline books on "America Contradicts Herself" by the Foreign Policy Association.) So when we advise and urge the American executive to take part in world politics, and to call another Washington Conference, any reply that such is contrary to the American principles, solution and traditions, does not hold good today!

In urging the American executive to call "another" Washington Conference, another adverse criticism which the Americans may use is that it is better to call no conference than to hold a conference with some principal powers absent. By "some principal powers," they mean, of course, Nazi Germany, Militaristic Japan and Fascist Italy. While the former two have already withdrawn from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, the latter has proved to be a most disloyal member of the League. Therefore, to seek their adherence has been one of the difficult problems for the promotets. It is pointed out that the absence of the U.S.S.R. as one of the signatories to the Washington Treaty, and the absence of the U.S.A. as a member of the League of Nations had already left an added "hiatus" in the peace machinery of the Pacific area. Should the coming conference not be attended by Germany, Japan and Italy, it would be more than useless to call such a conference. But, again, such does not hold good today.

American Initiative Eagerly Awaited

We hope Americans will realize that the world situation, as it stands today, is somewhat as follows: The aggressive nations, after years of military aggression and expansion, have now began to feel the strain of their "territorial adventures." All of them have almost exhausted themselves, partly due to heavy armament expansion and heavy tax burdens to meet the huge budget, as demanded by the militarists, and partly due to nation-wide complaints, arising from the misery suffered by the masses. All of them are now on the precipice of internal or agrarian revolution. All of them are now looking for other powers to come out to save the world crisis. So, any action along this line taken by the American Executive will be very timely and will be appreciated by all!

Secondly; the present world situation as well as the recent Lansbury-Hitler "peace talks" afford an opportunity for America to exercise once more her old "Dollar Diplomacy," which has been so instrumental and effective in dealing with international affairs in the past. The British officials have already opened the way for such a conference; we hope the Americans will actually accomplish the task! Here is another opportunity when the "Anglo-American co-operation"—so much needed today—which holds the key of the whole situation, could save the world from another crisis!

The "Mission" of the Conference—A Suggested Agenda

As George Lansbury, Labor member of the British Parliament, in his recent "peace talks" with Herr Hiller in Berlin, revealed, the proposed world conference should "deal with the armament race, and international control of undeveloped territories, raw materials, and the organisation of markets."

However me feel that any world conference is bound to be a flat failure, if the discussion of the Far Eastern Problems is not included on the agenda; and if the "political problems" are not taken up first before the discussion of "economic problems."

They was an economic conference before, on June 12, 1933, in London; it was participated in by no less than 64 nations throughout the world. Among 64 nations, 35 of them were represented by the premiers or prime ministers in person. No less than 740 representatives and experts took part in the discussion. The scope of the discussions covered all phases of economic problems. Yet, what was the result? Failure! The only reason was that without first settling the "political problems," the world could not settle the economic problems. So we suggest an agenda in the following order for the conference:—

1. To break down the aggressors' front.
2. To dissolve the German-Japanese Alliance.
3. To thwart the Japanese aggression in China, and to revive the spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty.
4. To discuss disarmament.
5. To discuss economic problems.

As was the case before, aside from the Shantung question and that of limitation of armaments, there were good reasons for holding the Washington Conference. Chief among them was the interest felt by the American Government in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had been renewed in 1911 for ten years and which would shortly expire or have again to be renewed. So one of the reasons for the suggested Washington Conference is to break down the aggressors' front and to "dis-recognize" the pacts or agreements which they have entered into without the consent of the world.

At the same time, the conference would contribute to world peace, if it would first exert greater efforts and exercise mediation so as to remove and clarify the enmity which has been so evident among the nations, by readjusting their relations; and secondly, by causing them to affix their seals to an international agreement defining their relationship, including promises for non-aggression to all.

But America would make a greater contribution to the world peace, if she would take the lead among other nations to enter the League of Nations! American's entrance to the League would surely be quickly followed by a German "re-entrance" to the League. It would greatly strengthen the power and prestige of this international peace organ, and thus the "hiatus" to the peace machinery in the world, due to the absence of some principal powers, would be filled. Whether Japan would also re-enter the League is immaterial. If she would not feel it wise to do so, let her stay outside the League. The world does not desert Japan, but Japan deserts the world! So we urge the Americans to take this important, substantiative and dignified step towards world peace. It is foolish for Americans to cling to and to argue any more about *traditions*.

China's Case Again—End of Japanese Manchurian Adventure

As was the case before, Japan might reply to the American invitation by saying "such problems must be scrupulously avoided and omitted from the agenda." By "such problems," she, of course, means the so-called "Manchurian problem," created by her unlawful occupation of the Chinese provinces. But should such be acceded, China would never join the conference; and if she had already attended, she would quit the conference automatically on hearing or discovering such news. The simple reason is that: Japanese aggression in China is not only a Sino-Japanese problem; it is a world problem concerning world peace. European peace could not be preserved unless the situation in the Far East is simultaneously settled. China regards the Three North-Eastern Provinces and Jehol as only *under the military occupation* of the invaders; China has never recognized any situation *fait accompli*. Further, China is looking forward to the day of reckoning with the invaders in the very near future.

To be brief, the Chinese demands, so far as the Manchurian Problem is concerned, are:

1. Unconditional and total restoration of Manchuria and Jehol to China, including the abolition of the puppet states, such as Manchukuo, etc.
2. Cessation of the Japanese activities (secessionist, smuggling, etc.) in China.
3. Abrogation of all the agreements concluded between China and Japan on or after September 18, 1931.

Second article on Sino-American relations; the first one on "The American New Concept of China" appeared in the Review, April 3, 1937.

4. Renunciation of the so-called continental policy in China by Japan. Such are the Chinese persistent demands. No international conference should disregard the voice of 460,000,000 people—one-fourth of the world population!

Only when these "political problems" are dealt with and settled should the last two subjects be taken up for discussion. It is because with enmity removed, and aggression ended, the rearmament race would die its natural death, and there would be ample chance to discuss the economic problems. There would be every opportunity to achieve the desired end when the "have" and "have-not" nations could readjust their relations.

Lastly, as pointed out by observers (see "American Policy in the Far East" by T. A. Bisson, *Foreign Policy Reports*, February, 1937), "in the long run, the Washington Conference (1921-22) merely postponed the day of reckoning in the Far East." But we hope that the suggested Washington Conference of 1937-38 may definitely settle the whole situation in the Far East, and bring to an end once for all the Japanese aggression in China, which is the only disturbing factor in Eastern Asia!

We, the Chinese, hope to see another Washington Conference; and the world also hopes so. But will President Roosevelt act?

Nanking, April 24, 1937.

New Central Trust Head Confers with Financial Authorities in Nanking

K. C. Li, director of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation in New York City, who returned to China last week, proceeded to Nanking this week to confer with the financial authorities regarding his new post as head of the Central Trust of China, a subsidiary of the Central Bank of China. Mr. Li is well known among Chinese and American business circles and is succeeding Yih Churtong, who has taken up the post as the general manager of the Farmers' Bank of China.

China Exchange Bank to Resume Business?

Once again reports are current to the effect that the China Exchange Bank will be re-opened in the near future. The *China Evening News* reported that Japanese shareholders of the bank are extremely active in trying to obtain capital from Japan to re-open the bank in North China. Li Shih-hou, chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, is reported to have said that it is not yet time to re-open the bank. Mr. Li, who came to Shanghai last week from Peiping, called on Chow Tso-min, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation and president of the Sino-Japanese Trade Federation, regarding problems of economic development in North China.

Kwangtung to Abolish 190 Exorbitant Levies

The immediate abolition of 190 exorbitant levies in Kwangtung has been ordered by Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton and acting finance commissioner for Kwangtung.

Customs receipts throughout Kwangtung for the month of March amounted to $2,709,028.64, according to returns released by the financial authorities at Canton, April 26.

Bank of China Grants $7,000,000 in Credit Loans to Farmers

A total of $7,000,000 credit loans have so far been extended to farmers in the interior by the Bank of China, since the beginning of this year. The loans are extended at an annual interest rate of 8 per cent to more than 3,000,000 cooperative societies in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan and Kweichow. More than $10 million credit loans were extended by the Bank to the same quarters last year.

Shanghai Accountant's Proposal for Revision of Bankruptcy Law Rejected

In accordance with a resolution drawn up by its Civil Code Committee, the Legislative Yuan, April 23, rejected the proposal of Li Wen-chieh, a chartered accountant in Shanghai, for a drastic revision of the Bankruptcy Law. Mr. Li's proposal called for the insertion into the Bankruptcy Law of a new chapter providing for a simplified form of bankruptcy procedure and remedial provisions regarding bankruptcy lawsuits.

Nanking to Seek Foreign Loan in Near Future?

Responsibile Chinese quarters stated in Washington, April 20 that the Nanking Government was likely to seek a foreign loan at an early opportunity for the purpose of strengthening the nation's internal structure by productive revenue-raising projects, chiefly railroads. The Chinese Government, the informants said, had recently prepared the ground-work for new financing by announcing the resumption of payments on two defaulted loans floated partly in the United States, namely, the Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911 and the so-called Chicago Bank Loan of 1919. It was understood in Washington that Chinese officials had subsequently opened negotiations for a repayment program in connection with an outstanding defaulted loan in the United States, namely, the Pacific Development loans, which are held exclusively by bankers.

Later telegrams from Nanking denied that the National Government intended to contract any foreign loan at the present time.

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解決中國運輸問題之途徑	曹麗順	0.30
鐵路零担貨運安全辦法	許靖	0.40
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The Far-Eastern Crisis—Some Comments on Henry L. Stimson's Book

BY CHEN PIN HO

FOREWORD

Within two months of its publication, two independent translations of the "Far-Eastern Crisis" appeared in the Chinese and two in the Japanese language, all four having been issued in November, 1936. This indicates the eager notice and attention the Chinese and Japanese peoples take in those outstanding vital problems immediately concerning themselves, as well as the intrinsic value and attraction Mr. Stimson's work itself possesses.

I.—Features of the Book

This valuable book on the Far Eastern situation, by Henry L. Stimson, former United States Secretary of State, was published on Sept. 17, 1936, entitled "The Far-Eastern Crisis—Recollections and Observations." A few attendant characteristic points of the work may be noted:—

(1) The author being himself a principal actor or at least importantly concerned in the farcicotragedy depicted in his book, it was only natural that he was able to see with clearer discernment from his vantage point than the audience who looked on from the distance scenes and incidents in the play, and thus in a better position to enumerate and describe these scenes and incidents.

(2) The American traditional political viewpoint and political advocacy is rather different to that of the rest of the Powers, especially relative to the China problem wherein the American standpoint is found to be still more distinctive. The author of the book under consideration is a living American statesman, and possesses a warmer feeling towards China and a greater faith in her future than most living American statesmen.

(3) Though Mr. Stimson's subject is the conflict between China and Japan, *i.e.* aggression against China by the Japanese Empire, yet the Sino-Japanese problem is inseparably connected with the question of security on the Pacific and the question of security on the Pacific, in turn, involves the bigger question of World Peace. An appreciation, therefore, of the vicissitudes of affairs and the actions taken thereof amounts to a preview of a battle-to-the-death in the big prize fight. The book was written with remarkable insight, full of touching pathos; base treachery and relentless cruelty fearlessly exposed; sometimes the author presents before us a vivid picture of the complete chaos of the situation in front of which one cannot but feel pessimistic and helpless, yet he always points to the glimmer of light in the far horizon which shows that the future is not as dark as the present indicates.

Lest it be thought that any review or criticism of such an admirably and clearly written book be superfluous, we hasten to point out that the present review is undertaken in response to the earnest friendship expressed by the author for the Chinese People; undertaken with the honourable past, the transitional present and the hopeful future of that people constantly in sight. We will take good care to avoid the narrow-minded attitude of a few Japanese critics who irritatingly brush aside any unfavourable disclosure of their errors, nor will we copy the thoughtless optimists who delight in all sympathetic expressions on their account without stopping to find out whether they are deserving of such sympathies. A critical appreciation of the kind we intimated is necessary on the part of the people of China, the nations bordering the Pacific and no less important to the rest of the world. Before proceeding, we wish to clarify a few points in respect of our writing this essay:

(2) Throughout the essay, the word "China" is used to denote the Chinese nation, the people as a whole; reference to the authorities is made by the use of the word "government."

(2) We entertain nothing but the warmest feelings for the 60 millions of Japanese people; it is toward the Japanese aggressive groups that our denunciations are directed.

(3) We will endeavour to maintain a completely objective attitude, consider only the facts and give credit where credit is due.

II.—Unmasking Japan's Invasions Against China

The author exposes before the world the true features of the Japanese Empire's aggression against China. Was Sept. 18, 1931 deliberately chosen by the Japanese Empire to begin her military occupation of Manchuria? and why? Mr. Stimson says:

"....Our painful attention had been concentrated elsewhere for many months. In the spring of 1931, the long economic depression had reached catastrophic proportions in Europe. The fall of the national bank of Austria, known as the Credit Anstalt, had produced repercussions in Germany which threatened the economic stability of all Central Europe and had finally led President Hoover to propose the one-year moratorium in the payment of international debts as an effort to ward off the calamity of a world-wide financial crash. I had spent a portion of the summer in attendance at the Seven Power Financial Conference in London, as well as in visits to Paris and Berlin devoted to efforts towards the same end. While there I had witnessed the beginning of the runs upon the Bank of England, and on September 18th, the very day—almost the very hour—of the outbreak in Manchuria, I was receiving word from the British charge that Great Britain could no longer maintain the gold standard. It seemed as though from the Occident to the Orient, politically and economically, the world was rocking.

"The impact of the European financial crisis was already shaking the stability of our own banking structure in America. Some two billion dollars of investments from every portion of the United States had been poured into Central Europe and, when these were threatened after two years of local panic and depression, the effects upon our banks was ominous. The rate of bank failures throughout the country rapidly increased and soon reached proportions which seemed to threaten the entire credit system of the nation. The condition was so much worse than in any previous crisis within the experience of living men.....Under such circumstances the margin of his (President Hoover's) time and initiative which was left for dealing with a new crisis on the opposite side of the world necessarily was reduced to a minimum. If anyone had planned the Manchurian outbreak with a view to freedom from interference from the rest of the world, his time was well chosen." (pp. 4-6)

The correct choice of time is of paramount importance in any undertaking: gentlemen of the light fingered profession know that; commercial speculators know that; Herr Hitler knew when it was time to tear up the Versailles Treaty with saftey; Signor Mussolini saw through the impotence of the League of Nations and knew he could gobble up Africa's sole independent country in defiance of the League and get away with it. This shrewd choice of the correct time is no matter of accident. It could not have been an accident that the Japanese Empire stretched out its aggressive hand toward Manchuria at the exact time it chose, as Mr. Stimson pointed out. That is to say that the Japanese Empire's aggressive actions against China could not have been impromptu actions to meet an extraordinary situation, but were the result of careful planning and premeditation. That the military occupation of Manchuria on the part of the Japanese Empire was a premeditated action after due deliberation is not only proved by the time chosen for such action, but also by the order of the successive steps in the military campaign. Mr. Stimson further says:

"But very quickly the important features became clear. The incident which was claimed by the Japanese to have caused their action, namely an alleged act of sabotage by the Chinese on the South Manchurian Railway, diminished to such small proportions as strongly to suggest its actual non-existence. Meanwhile, the Japanese army was found to have acted with such promptness and celerity as to make it evident that they were moving under a previously arranged strategic plan. Although the clash on the railway line did not occur until ten o'clock at night on September 18th, that same night the Japanese attacked and captured the Chinese barracks and the great arsenal in Mukden, in which the main war supplies of the entire Manchurian Chinese army were stored, and before daylight all their forces in Manchuria and some of those in Korea had been brought into action throughout the whole area of Southern Manchuria.

". . . The evidence pointed to a deliberate action planned and authorized by the highest Japanese authorities in Manchuria and possibly with direction from the high military command in Tokyo. The orderliness, precision, coordination of time and comprehensiveness with which the vital strategic points in South Manchuria were seized indicated a perfection of staff which could hardly have taken place without such authority." (pp. 32-33).

Does it need further comment? Cannot any one with a fair share of common sense adjudge aright the nature of this action of the Japanese Empire?

(1) The Japanese Pretext of Protecting Life and Property in China.—The invariable excuse offered by Japan as pretext for military attacks on China was allegedly to protect life and property of Japanese nationals in China—"Proper and necessary defensive measures." Mr. Stimson says, (on pp. 70-71 of his book):

"Almost as soon as the echo of Japan's protestation of peaceful intentions at the Geneva October meeting had died away, news began to arrive of the movement of the Japanese army into the far north of Manchuria. This was a movement along the Chinese-owned railway from Ssupingkai to Angangki on the line of the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway. It was an expedition which not only took the troops hundreds of miles beyond their zone in South Manchuria, but was aimed directly at Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang, the northern-most province of Manchuria. It was thus not only a blow at the last remaining untouched province of the Young Marshall but it also threatened Russia's shortest line of connection with Vladivostok. By no flight of imagination could these operations be connected with the protection of Japanese nationals and property in South Manchuria. On November 4th to 6th there occured a three days' battle between this Japanese force and General Ma Chan-shan. By November 18th the forces of General Ma, who was one of the supporters of the Young Marshall, had been scattered and destroyed, and the capital, Tsitsihar, had been occupied by Japanese troops. During this period, the Japanese government had been sending to us and to the League explanations as to this movement of its troops—that they had merely gone north to protect the rebuilding of the Nonni River Bridge which had been destroyed by Chinese brigands; that General Ma's troops were threatening their interest in the south even at that distance; that they would retire immediately after their protective mission had been finished. These explanations were on their face rebutted by the geographical situation and by the movements of their troops."

(To be continued next week)

Japanese Sub-Lieutenant Killed During Engagement with Bandits in Manchuria

Sublieutenant Tanaka and 20 others were killed in engagement with bandits, the Tokyo War Office announced, April 16, according to the *Asahi*.

China is active in conducting a secret movement in Manchuria, Korea and Formosa so as to turn these races into anti-Japanese races, the Tokyo *Yomiuri's* special correspondent in Shanghai wired April 15.

More Mutinies Reported in North Manchuria

The *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* of April 26 reported several recent mutinies in North Manchuria. In addition to the mutiny of more than 100 Manchukuo troops near Haiho some time ago, when the mutineers fled to Soviet territory, over 300 Manchukuo troops mutinied on April 22 near Tungho-hsien, Sankiang Province. Eight Japanese officers were killed during the mutiny.

Several Hundred Members of "Pao Kuo" Society Executed in Manchuria

According to people who arrived in Nanking recently from Manchuria, 72 teachers of primary schools and several hundred businessmen including Sun Yung-min, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Antung, were executed last November because of their connections with the Pao Kuo Association (Society for the Protection of China). When these people were marching to the open space to be shot, they sang the Chinese National Song and shouted "Long Live the Chinese Republic!" the *Lib Pao*, of April 20 stated. The execution of these patriots has caused an intensification of the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria among the Chinese, according to *Sin Wen Pao*, of the April 20.

Hsinking to Proposes Air Mail Service to Moscow

Inauguration of a direct air mail service between Hsinking and Moscow has been proposed by the Manchukuo Government to the Soviet authorities through Consul-General Michael Slavutsky, in Harbin.

Japanese Deport Russian Girl and Chinese Woman to Manchuria

The Tokyo newspapers report that a white Russian girl, 21, and a Chinese woman, 29, are to be deported from Japan to Manchuria and China, respectively, The young Chinese woman, formerly a nurse at the Peiping Union Medical College Hospital, went to Japan last May with a Chinese man and entered school in Kanda. Leaving school after a short time, however, she lived with the man until their resources were exhausted. Caught stealing a manicure set at the Mitsukoshi department store last month, she was taken into custody. The man disappeared. The White Russian girl told police that her father died in action as a cavalry colonel and that she was born in Manchuria. While working in the Cafe Martha in North Manchuria the year before last, she said she fell in love with Tamotsu Kobayashi, 50, a married building contractor, with whom she has been living in Tokyo.

Japanese Olympic Equestrian Winner Fights Bandits in Manchuria

The unit of the Japanese army commanded by Captain Baron Takeichi Nishi, winner of the Prix des Nations in the equestrian events of the Olympics at Los Anglees in 1932, encountered a strong force of bandits led by Shao Shang-chih April 18 in a dense forest southwest of Sungshukuu in Sunho-hsien, Heiho Province, April 19 A special dispatch to the Tokyo *Asahi* stated that after a fierce battle lasting several hours, the bandits broke and fled in disorder leaving 31 dead and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The Shao Shang-chih bandits are the same band that killed 21 Japanese soldiers of the Machida unit near Lungmen, and the rout was described in the Japanese newspapers as constituting revenge on the part of the Nishi unit.

More Than 700 Engagements with Bandits in Manchuria in Less Than Two Years

Officials of the Kwantung Army April 25 announced that North Manchuria would be entirely cleared of bandits "at a very early date." The operations of the Japanese forces, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Hasunuma, in co-operation with the Manchukuo Army and police have been "entirely successful." The Hasunuma detachment opened its anti-bandit drive on July 1, 1935.

Between that date and April 15 of this year, the detachment, it was disclosed, took part in 765 engagements with bandits and had released 417 held by the outlaws for ransom. Within the same period of time, the Army officers said, 2,237 bandits have been captured in attacks on 2,814 outlaw lairs. In field engagements, at least 3,514 bandits were killed, while 362 others "surrendered and repented." Munitions captured included 64,609 rounds of ammunition, 2,046 rifles, 1,118 pistols, and other equipment. Also seized were 209 ponies.

In the United States Court for China

In re. THE MATTER of GEORGE C. WORTH, Deceased.	Cause No. 4186 Special Proceedings No. 2065 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, April 9, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE C. WORTH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 17th, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES W. WORTH,
HANGCHOW, CHINA.

Shanghai, China.

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Even the most fastidious or nervous parents need have no qualms whatsoever as to the purity and efficacy of this renowned children's medicine.

Many a child who has not been thriving, has shown marked improvement after a dose or two of Baby's Own Tablets. Their gentle laxative action cleanses the child's intestines, stimulates the stomach and promotes appetite.

For infantile constipation, indigestion, stomach upsets, diarrhoea, colic, colds and croup, also to ease the pains of teething and to expel worms, there is nothing more speedily effective than Baby's Own Tablets. Of chemists everywhere.

80-377

Shanghai Sends 23,000 Letters by First Air Service to United States

The Shanghai public, both foreign and Chinese, showed great interest in the inauguration of the Shanghai to San Francisco airplane service, which has been made possible by the cooperation of the China National Aviation Corporation with Pan-American Airways. The new Sikorsky took off from Lungwha Airdrome early on April 16 as per schedule. By far the greater part of the letters sent from Shanghai for the first flight were in the nature of souvenirs, the stamps being purchased for speculative purposes. It is reported that one purchaser of more than a thousand covers is proceeding to the United States specially to look after their sale there, at what he hopes will be a handsome profit. More than 23,000 letters were posted at Shanghai for the first flight. Commemorative envelopes were sold by girls dressed in the uniforms of airplane hostesses, a branch of the Chinese Post Office having been especially established at the American Club, where the "First Flight Tiffin" on April 15 was attended by several hundred foreign and Chinese business men.

Joint hosts at the tiffin were W. H. Plant, of the American Chamber, and Wang Hsiao-lai, Acting President of the Chinese American Trade Council. Other guests of honor were A. M. Chapelaine, Dai En-ki, C. E. Gauss, Judge Milton J. Helmick, Julean Arnold, W. L. Bond, C. S. Franklin, Warren L. Pierson, and Wang Way-sung. "Chili" Vaughn, who piloted the new Sikorsky on the first lap of the journey, Bill Chen, co-pilot, and C. H. Woo, radio operator, received an ovation.

Wang Hsiao-lai briefly traced the growth of aviation development in China and acknowledged a deep sense of gratitude to Pan-American Airways. China and America were both peace-loving nations, he said, and he hoped that the lessening of distance between their shores would mean an expansion of trade and friendship for both countries and mutual protection of peace in the Pacific.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, recalled his first flight in a mail plane some 12 years ago and said that aviation was shrinking distances so fast that one would soon need a magnifying glass to see the once vast American continent. More and more, he said, it was being acknowledged that the Pacific Coast was the front door of America and that this gateway would ultimately mean more to the nation than the Atlantic had meant in the past. Residents in China would realize the necessity for making this gateway not only a physical means of intercourse but also cultural, leading towards goodwill among the Pacific nations. Mr. Arnold led a toast to Harold M. Bixby, Vice-President for China of Pan American Airways, "who has done more than anybody else to make this service possible."

W. L. Bond recalled the visit of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh to the Orient in 1931, and said the premier American aviator was then studying the feasibility of various routes to the Orient and suggested finding another way than the northern passage he had taken. Corps of technicians, pilots and navigators were largely responsible for making the trans-Pacific flight at last possible. To those interested in a log of the journey, he referred them to Luther Chang, representative of the Martin Company, who recently made the trip by Clipper and kept a carefully annotated diary of the route.

Outlining the flying schedules, Mr. Bond said that planes would leave Lunghwa at 6.30 a.m. every Tuesday for Hongkong. Every Thursday the *Hongkong Clipper* takes off from Manila, and early every Friday morning the *China Clipper* or *Philippine Clipper* leaves Manila for Guam, Wake Island, Midway, Honolulu and San Franciso—altogether a total of seven days' flying time. At present one day is lost at Hongkong, but this would be changed later, he said.

Kwangtung Gift Planes for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Be Dedicated May 5

The gift planes purchased from funds raised through popular subscription in Kwangtung in honor of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, will be dedicated at Canton on May 5. Gen Wu Te-chen will represent the National Government.

By order of the Executive Yuan, the National Aviation Reconstruction Commission has awarded souvenir medals to 141 persons who were active in raising funds last year for the purchase of airplanes in celebration of the 50th birthday of General Chiang Kai-shek.

An airplane purchased with funds donated by the students in Fukien was formally named at the Wangchuang Airdrome in Foochow, April 24. General Chen I, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, presided over the ceremony. The plane was later flown to Hangchow to join the Central Squadron.

Chinese Girl Wins Glider Certificate in Japan

Hsu Hsiao-yang, 20-year-old Chinese girl, who is a member of the Japan Light Plane Club, was given her first wings in the form of a second-class certificate for the operation of gliders at Tsudanuma, April 24. The next stage is a pilot's license. Born at Wuhsien, Kiangsu, Miss Hsu graduated from the Li-Ta Academy in Shanghai. She accompanied her father, Hsu Fu-lin, a writer, to Japan and joined the flying club three months ago.

Britain and America Exchange Landing Permits

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Johnson announced in Washington April 21 that he had delivered to Pan-American Airways the British, Irish and Canadian permits enabling the company to engage in trans-Atlantic air service. He said that simultaneously he had delivered to the British Embassy permits for British planes to land in the United States.

Two American Airplanes Bought in the U. S. A. Arrive in the U. S. S. R.

Two American airplanes, bought for the Soviet Union in the U. S. A. by the hero of the Soviet Union, flier Levanevsky, were delivered in Leningrad and Murmansk last week.

Mr. Levanevsky, on arriving in Leningrad, stated: "American airplanes are of great interest for Soviet aviation. We have splendid airplanes and outstanding young designers, who have already made such planes as will bring even more fame to the Soviet Union. But Soviet designers must study the cultural and technical experience of the U.S.A. Aviation does not admit of a standstill or conceit. In order to win the world championship of the air we must constantly press forward, mainly in the field of designing new machines."

Russian Airmans Ends 2,500-Miles Trip on Prince Rupert Island

The celebrated Soviet aviator, Golovin, who left Moscow on March 23 on a long exploratory flight to the Arctic, landed in Prince Rudolf Island, "the northern-most radio station in the world" April 20.

Six More Japanese Towns to Engage in Airplane Manufacturing

Stimulated by the expansion of the air arms of the Army and the Navy, coupled with ambitious plans for the improvement of commercial flying facilities, six Japanese firms recently filed notice with the Government that they intended to enter the airplane manufacturing field. This brings the number of Japanese aircraft factories registered with the Government up to 14.

"Kamikaze" Fliers Are Decorated by Japanese Emperor

Emperor Hirohito April 21 decorated Masaaki Iinuma, pilot of the *Asahi's* monoplane Kamikaze, which flew from Tokyo to London in 94 hours last week, and Kenji Tsukakoshi, relief pilot, with the Order of the Rising Sun with Single Rays, Sixth Grade.

Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. Hu Shih to Speak at Tsing Hua Celebration

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Abassador to Soviet Russia and one of the founders of Tsing Hua, was one of the speakers at the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the American Boxer Indemnity University held in Peiping on April 25. Dr. Yen spoke on "The History of Tsing Hua and its Spirit." Dr. Hu Shih also delivered an address.

Academic Problems to Be Discussed at Academia Sinica Meet

Many important academic problems, including the study of Chinese-made banknote paper and ink, will be discussed at the councillors' meeting of the Academia Sinica to be held in Nanking from May 3. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, director of the Academia Sinica, will preside.

Chinese Overseas Educators Tour North China

A group of 59 overseas Chinese educators arrived in Peping April 22 from Nanking by the Pukow-Peiping through express to inspect educational institutions. The visitors later proceeded to Tsinan and Tsingtao.

Competitive Examinations Held Under British Boxer Fund

Twenty-five students successfully passed the recent competitive examination for postgraduate scholarships in Britain offered by the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. Six are graduates of the National Central University; 4 of the Chiaotung University; 3 of the National Tsinghua University; 2 of the National Peiping University, and one each of Yenching University, the National Peiping Normal University, Chekiang University, Nanking University, the University of Shanghai, and Amoy University. These students will assemble at the Capital in July for a month's intensive training, and will sail for London early in August.

A competitive examination for the selection of candidates for study abroad on public scholarships was held by the Shantung Provincial Department of Education this week. Six scholarships will be awarded, two each for America, Germany and Japan. Twenty-nine candidates passed the preliminary test.

Amoy Merchants Demand Free Port

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

For readjustment of Business Tax, the government here abolishes the system of farming and makes a detailed investigation into business conditions with a view to fixing new rates. Being afraid that their tax will be unduly increased as consequence of the investigation, Amoy merchants rise in opposition against the latter. They appeal to the government for cessation of investigation, for reduction of taxes. Some go so far as to propose that Amoy be made a free port. In their opinion, Amoy will become prosperous once it becomes a free port.

Whether these Amoy merchants have ulterior motives we do not know, but they commit serious wrong by placing personal interests above national welfare. To oppose increase of tax is one thing; to propose opening of free port is another. Why should they propose opening of free port simply because they are opposed to increase of tax? Should all treaty ports become free ports, the cheap surplus goods of industrialized countries would flood Chinese markets, destroying all infant industries and dealing a fatal blow to Chinese economic machinery.

Through the mediation of Li Shih-lin, Mayor of Amoy, merchants in Amoy now voice no opposition to investigation; they, however, demand that the tax will not be increased. Amoy is a place of great international complications. The government, we hope, will not put the last straw on the camel's back so that foreign jingoists could hardly take advantage of the people's complaint to push their ambitious schemes.

"Hwanankuo" Leader Goes North

With his Hwanankuo (South Fukien State) scheme proving abortive, Hwang Kuo-tai, notorious bandit leader of Haitien (South Fukien), last month left Amoy for Hong Kong, with an important army officer of a certain country. Both of them went from Hong Kong to Tientsin.

Control Commissioner Chen Speaks About Red Surrender

Chen Chao-ying, Control Commissioner of Fukien and Chekiang, who had left Foochow for four months, returned on April 20. Interviewed by newspapermen, he said that concerning the surrender of communists, there were many misleading reports appearing in foreign newspapers. "The surrender of communists has nothing to do with diplomacy, nor will the foreign policy of China be affected by communist surrender. It is not that the Kuomintang cooperates or compromises with the communist party but it is that the communists surrender to the central government" (This writer has learned from a semi-official source that the communist armies who have surrendered will be organized into eighteen regiments).

Commissioner Chen also said that the People's Convention, scheduled for Nov. 12, would not be postponed. He highly praised the civil service in Chekiang.

Consul Yamada Denies Opposition to Military Training

The Chinese residents in Kulangyu, a small island opposite Amoy, are being given military training. Yamada, Japanese Consul at Amoy, it is said, would persuade other consuls to file a joint protest with the Chinese government against military training of Chinese residents. In an interview with Amoy newspapermen, Consul Yamada denied that he would do so.

"Formosa Will Aid Fukien," Dr. Imo Says

Dr. Imo, who headed an agricultural mission to Fukien, returned to Formosa on April 16. Prior to his departure, he gave the following announcement: "Similar climatic conditions made in Fukien and Formosa. Formosa offers Fukien a good example to follow in development of agriculture. In case Fukien solicits assistance, Formosa will do her utmost to help Fukien."

Formosan Viceroy Will Tour Phillipines, Dutch East Indies, etc.

The Viceroy of Formosa has been instructed by Tokyo to tour the Phillipines, Dutch East Indies, etc. Early in May he will start from Formosa for Hong Kong whence he will go to Phillipines, Dutch East Indies, etc. He will call on industrial and commercial leaders. Much significance is attached to his visit as both British and Dutch authorities are concerned about it.

Christening of "Fukien Students" Plane

In commemoration of the Generalissimo's birthday, students in Fukien have donated a plane to Nanking government. This plane was christened April 24.

April 24, 1937.

Nanking Foreign Ministry Makes Statement on Proposed Belgian Ambassadorship

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following announcement at Nanking April 20:—"In view of the close friendship and intimate economic relations between China and Belgium, the Governments of the two countries agreed in principle towards the end of 1935 to elevate their respective legations to the status of embassies. The two Governments have now completed their preparations for this step, which will be taken simultaneously. The Chinese Government has asked for the assent of the Belgian Government in its choice for the Ambassadorship in Brussels."

In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 4189
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE	Special Proceedings No. 2068
of	NOTICE
HELEN CAMPBELL,	Filed at Shanghai, China April 14, 1937.
Deceased.	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Helen Campbell, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 18, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Byron J. Stansfield,
c/o China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
1426 Yangtzepoo, Shanghai China.

Shanghai, China.

Life's outlook is always overcast to the man whose nerves are awry or who suffers habitually from dyspepsia. Cheerlessly he gazes out on the world's activities and pleasures, unable to understand how others can find happiness therein.

The need of such a man is a revivifying of his nervous forces. And this can only be accomplished through his blood, for it is the blood that supplies nourishment and health to every nerve and fibre of man's being.

In Dr. Williams' Pink Pills innumerable gloomy, nerve-racked dyspeptics have found just this long-sought help. Speedily and surely these world-famous tonic pills purify, enrich and strengthen the blood, and thus, at every dose, the nerves are fed with new strength, the digestive organs are charged with fresh vigour, spirits revive, old interests reawaken, life is found again well worth the living. "I feel a new man, since taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills!" has been the glad cry of thousands of former sufferers. If you are dyspeptic, nervous, despondent, why not let it be yours too? Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere. They are equally good for both men and women.

80-379

New British Ambassador to Tokyo Has "Watching Brief"

BY HARRY GREENWALL

(*Special Correspondence*)

THE most important diplomatic appointment made by the London Foreign Office since the World War is that of Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, to be British Ambassador at Tokyo.

During and immediately after the War certain Englishmen with special aptitudes, such as the late Viscounts Reading and Northcliffe, were sent to Washington to undertake delicate and important negotiations. Now the newly created knight, Sir Robert Craigie goes to Japan, via the U.S.A., to hold what London calls calls a watching brief both for Great Britain and the U.S.A. I may remark in passing that Sir Robert's appointment was made following on a long and somewhat sensational report on British interests in the Far East made by Sir John Leith Ross. I am not able to more than outline the contents of this report which was necessarily secret, but I may say that those who believed that Sir John became pro-Japanese were seriously mistaken.

Sir John Leith Ross is not to be counted among those who believe that Britain's trade in China is so neglible that the British may as well withdraw from China and "leave it to the Japanese," as Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail* so often urges them to do. Sir John visualises a problem that goes far beyond the question of pounds, shillings and pence.

What may happen to Japanese policy on the mainland of Asia may, after all, be decided by Soviet Russia, but what happens to Japanese policy in the Pacific is, so thinks Sir John, of vital importance to Great Britain—and the U.S.A.

I am not divulging any secret when I say that the appointment of Sir Robert Clive to the Tokio Embassy did not turn out to be the success anticipated. Sir Robert Clive had been British Consul in Munich during a particularly trying time, and his handling of the situation there called attention to his tact, but the post in Tokio was a problem of an entirely different nature.

According to the report in the hands of the London Foreign Office, (and perhaps it would not be going too far to suggest that a copy was sent to the State Department in Washington), the wished-for colonization of Manchuria has not succeeded—the Japanese maintaining their age old desire to settle in more temperate climates. The report underlines the fact that sooner or later Japan will decide that her Empire will be in the Pacific and not on the mainland of Asia.

I cannot too much stress the importance of the fact that Sir Robert Cragie is the foremost *civilian* authority in Great Britain on naval problems; he was also at the head of the "American section" of the Foreign Office. When Ramsay MacDonald went to Washington to see President Hoover and to discuss naval affairs, a discussion which led to the policy to parity between the British and American navies, the present writer, who accompanied the British delegation, remarked on the fact that the principal negotiator at Washington and later at Rapidan was Robert Craigie, as he was then; the British Prime Minister had taken him along, too.

Although a denial has already been issued, the new British Ambassador to Tokyo will meet the leading American naval experts before he takes up his new post. In Washington he will (another denial?) discuss Anglo-American co-operation on Pacific naval and aviation bases.

And in Tokio Sir Robert will watch Japanese developments.

British Budget Provides for Increase in Income Tax—Deficit £14,898,000

The Budget message introduced in the House of Commons April 20 provides for an increase in the basic income tax rate of three pence per pound, making it five shillings as against four shillings, nine pence, as before. A new tax will also be enforced on all persons engaged in industry, trade and business whose profits exceed £2,000 per annum. The revenue estimated to be obtained by the new rates is placed at £847,950,000. As against this, the estimated expenditure is placed at £862,848,000. The deficit will be £14,898,000. The preferential duty on certain Empire-produced silk stockings has been revised.

The Growth of Profits Tax is a prominent feature of the budget. The view is generally supported in London business circles that excessive profits from armaments is a proper subject for taxation. It seemed, however, that the projected tax went further, because it included a vast number of firms unconnected with munitions, which are injured rather than benefitted by the armament program. Shipping companies are dismayed by the prospects. Income tax plus the national defence tax, it is pointed out, aggregate as high as 45 per cent, and 75 per cent where surtax is payable. The new tax is most detrimental to new firms, and will be, it is feared, a check on the country's enterprise.

How British Rubber Companies Can Evade Tax

Herbert Morrison, Labor member of South Hackney, declared in the British House of Commons April 22 that £400,000,000 of British capital is invested in rubber companies. They had had an exceedingly bad time for a number of years, he continued, and it was only now that dividends were beginning to mount. They had only clerks in their London offices and it would be easy for them to escape taxation by transferring the clerks to Malaya or elsewhere, where they could do their work as well as in London. Three great companies transferred themselves abroad when the excess profit duty was imposed during the war. In reply, Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, strongly defended the principles of the Growth of Profits Tax, and foreshadowed a further enquiry into the question of its machinery.

Tokyo Foreign Office Denies "Nichi Nichi" Story of Britain's Desire for Cooperation with Japan

Great Britain recently informally notified the Japanese Government of her desire to effect Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China, or reach an Anglo-Japanese understanding thereanent, the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* announced with banner headlines April 21. Due to Britain's initiative, the journal added, diplomatic negotiations on Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China are about to begin. These, the *Nichi Nichi* continued, will centre primarily on the restoration, on a basis of stabilization of Sino-Japanese relations, of the normal operation of the Chinese Maritime Customs system. At a conference with the Ministers of War and the Navy on April 20, the *Asahi* proceeded, Foreign Minister Sato emphasized the necessity of ameliorating relations between Japan and the Soviets; and the necessity of effecting Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China, which would be vital for Japan's adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. The Minister of War, General Sugiyama, and the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Yonai, concurred, the *Nichi Nichi* said, and promised to support enforcement of Mr. Sato's policy.

The Tokyo Foreign office violently denied the emplications of the *Nichi Nichi* announcement. A spokesman stated that the *Nichi Nichi* was creating fiction. Other quarters in Tokyo in a position to know also confirmed that there is no ground for the *Nichi Nichi's* report, which is regarded as being purely a "feeler."

The Shanghai *Lih Pao* commented that China must not be affected in any way by these threats and rumors, saying "We must work hard for the recovery of one-sixth of our lost territory and to preserve the territorial integrity of China. Although there are certain conservatives of the British Government, who want to see an Anglo-Japanese alliance, we believe no Anglo-Japanese co-operation is possible if we work hard for the maintenance of our rights."

Shanghai "Mainichi" Comments on Expansion of British Influence in China

The *Shanghai Mainichi* commented: "On the pretext of defending her interests in South China, Great Britain is strengthening her military and naval forces in Hongkong and Kowloon. On the pretext of economic development of Hainan Island and the Five-year economic construction plan of the Kwangtung Province, Great Britain is co-operating closely with the Chinese Government both economically and militarily. It is reported that air bases will be built by the British authorities along the Yellow River valley. It may be noted that British influence is not only limited to South China. It follows the extension of influence of the Nanking Government to North China."

British Engineering Firm Will Supply $2,500,000 Equipment to Chuchow Repair Shop

According to an agreement just reached between the Ministry of Railways and Messrs. Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd., a British company in Shanghai, all British engineering equipment, (of a value exceeding $2,500,000), will be supplied to the Chuchow Central Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repair Shop. This repair shop is being constructed to undertake maintenance and repairs for the equipment of various government railways in China.

W. M. Kirkpatrick Makes Investigation Tour in North China

W. M. Kirkpatrick, representative in China of the Exports Credit Guarantee Department of the British Government, is at present on an investigation tour of North China. Following his present tour the British credit expert plans to return to England.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was received April 25 by General Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee, and Lieut.-General Chin Te-shun, Mayor of Peiping. A letter of introduction from T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, was brought by the British official. After conferring with other officials in Peiping concerning financial and economic conditions in North China, Mr. Kirkpatrick paid a visit to General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung provincial government, in Tsinan.

America's National Debt Will Soon Reach Thirty-Five Billion Dollars

Representing the eighth consecutive Treasury deficit, and indicating that the national debt will soon be more than $35,000,000,000, President Roosevelt April 20 sent a special message to Congress revising his original budget figures. The President asked for an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for work-relief purposes during the 1937-38 fiscal year. At the same time he projected an economy drive to offset the effects of lagging Treasury revenues. Mr. Roosevelt also indicated that he would present a tax bill to the next session of Congress.

The measure estimated that the net deficit for the current fiscal year would be $2,557,000,000 and that the deficit for the next fiscal year would be $418,000,000, whereas in January he estimated that the deficit for the current year would be $2,248,126,774 and that there would be no deficit during the next fiscal year. The probable gross deficit for the 1938 fiscal period will be $819,000,000, including sums required for debt retirement.

After informing members of Congress that he would ask $1,500,000,000 to finance relief during the next fiscal year, President Roosevelt April 19 reiterated his demands for economy in Federal appropriations.

In the face of persistent rumors of an impending change in the U.S. Government's gold policy, and the intention of Martin Dies, Representative from Texas, to press for an international monetary conference, officials of the United States Treasury Department indicate that no change in United States monetary policy is in prospect.

Asked in Washington, April 22, whether the national debt would be materially increased on the basis of the revised budget figures submitted by President Roosevelt Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said he did not wish to make a guess, but in light of the President's message, he had every reason to feel extremely comfortable and highly pleased with the Government's financial outlook.

While looking with a favorable eye on the plans that are being laid in Europe to secure closer economic co-operation among the Powers of the world, the United States will remain aloof a little longer, according to political observers in Washington, until it appears more certain that these plans are likely to be crowned with success.

U.S. Attorney General Seeks to Dissolve Aluminum Co. of America

Bringing to a climax a four-years' investigation, Attorney-General Cummings announced in Washington, Apr. 23, that the Department of Justice had filed suit to seek the dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America, on a charge of monopolistic control. The defendants include the parent company, 25 subsidiary and affiliated companies, and 38 officers, stockholders and directors, including the former Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and several members of his family. The Aluminum Company of America maintains an office in Shanghai in connection with the Chinese Aluminum Rolling Mills.

President Roosevelt's Coronation Message Urges Peace

The United States and Great Britain have one common purpose, namely, the preservation of peace throughout the world, declared President Roosevelt in a message to the Coronation issue of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* April 22.

Gen. MacArthur's Mother Buried at Washington

Mrs. Mary P. MacArthur, mother of Gen. Douglas MacArthur former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and now head of the American Military Mission to the Philippines, was buried at Arlington National Cemetery last week. She was accorded full military honors.

U. S. Supreme Court Frees Negro Communist Sentenced in Georgia

The U.S. Supreme Court April 26 set aside the sentence of 18 to 20 years' penal servitude imposed in 1932 on Angelo Herndon, negro communist organiser. The Court ruled that the interpretation by the Georgia courts of the State Law of 1871, prohibiting insurrection against the State, was unconstitutional, and that the Statute invoked violated the guarantees of liberty embodied in the XIV Amendment. The State said that communist literature found in Herndon's possession had advocated the establishment of a "Black Belt Republic" in the South, following the seizure of all land belonging to the whites.

Herndon, at present free on bail, contended that there was no evidence to show that he had advocated violence or committed any other unlawful acts.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

H. B. CAMPBELL

1481 Bubbling Well Road

Phone : 34360

In the United States Court for China

ARTHUR PETERSON, Plaintiff, vs. EDITH ETHEL PETERSON, Defendant.	Cause No. 4187 Civil No. 2066 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 12, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk. L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

O R D E R .

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 10th day of April, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 10th day of April, 1937, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 10th day of April, 1937, Arthur Peterson, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 10th day of April, 1937;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 12th day of April, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 1st day of May, 1937, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

Shanghai "Nippo" Warns Nanking on Foreign Investments

A warning to the Nanking Government against "overestimating" the degree of China's national development in accepting offers of British and American economic assistance was sounded in an editorial by the *Shanghai Nippo* April 26. "We Orientals must be firmly opposed to the maneuvers of these Powers and we feel it our duty to warn the Nanking Government fully to realize the significance of the economic penetration of these Powers so as to prevent China from becoming a colonial market," the Japanese daily said. "We cannot overlook, not only for the sake of China, but in considering Asia as a whole, the danger inherent in the possibility of China overestimating the degree of her national development, as a result of the blandishments of these Powers, and her resultant failure to see the impure and aggressive character of foreign capital investments."

The *Nippo* attached importance to the present visit of Warren L. Pierson, president of the Import and Export Bank of the United States, which, it said, was motivated by the conspicuous activities in China of William M. Kirkpatrick, China representative of the British Exports Credits Guarantee Department and by the American need "of maintaining a substantial economic co-operation with China so as to safeguard her business in the Orient."

"In recent years, the United States have occupied a leading place in China's foreign trade. America, therefore, cannot ignore China's recent rapprochement with Britain and Japan. In order to maintain this trade supremacy, the United States cannot afford to hesitate in entering into commercial competition with other countries. Here lies the reason for the visit of Mr. Pierson," the journal declared.

"Taking a lead among the trade relations of all foreign countries with China, the U.S.A. has naturally paid special attention to the close relations of Japan and England with China, and, in order to sustain its superior position in the conduct of trade relations with China, it has to compete with other foreign countries in this connection. This is the reason why this American banker is now visiting China. Despite the declaration of Mr. Pearson to the contrary, the bank, which he represents, is known to have extended its credit loans to Mexico and the small South American countries, which were mostly connected with the important political problems involved in the connection between the U.S.A. and those countries. Therefore, Mr. Pearson's announcement should not be trusted as it is. As a result of the visits to China of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pearson, the economic activities of various foreign countries in China will become internally and externally intensified, thereby leading to their acute competition, as a consequence of which it will evoke a bad effect on the political and economic situation in China. It is clearly understood that it will naturally spread seeds of evil to the detriment of Oriental peace."

Japanese Say There is Discord Between Nanking and Britain Regarding Steel Plant Contract

The British authorities have recently negotiated with the Nanking authorities with regard to the resumption of the contract, which the former concluded with General Chen Chi-tang, ex-strong man in South China, regarding the establishment of a Sino-British iron and steel plant in Kwangtung. In this connection the Japanese press in Shanghai stated that both sides have entertained discordant views on the matter. It was alleged that, during the period of the rule of General Chen Chi-tang, a certain British Chamber of Commerce invested a sum of $2,000,000 in this enterprise. During recent negotitaions with Nanking, the British authorities requested the Chinese side to include this invested sum into the new contract, if it is to be concluded. The Chinese authorities rejected this proposal on the ground that the Central Government had not taken part in the former contract. Thus, a deadlock has been formed. How England will settle it is worthy of attention, the Japanese newspapers said. The contents of the alleged contract are that England will extend to China a loan of £3,000,000 for the expansion of the said iron and steel plant in Kwangtung.

Member of Legislative Yuan Sends Enquiry Regarding Massacre of Lepers

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking, April 21 stated that the public has been shocked by the press reports that the Kwangtung military authorities, in order to safeguard public health, had decided to put to death 140 lepers whose disease was found incurable. A telegraphic inquiry was dispatched by Yeh Hsia-sheng, member of the Legislative Yuan, to General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, General Wu Te-chen, new Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, pointing out that according to law, no act not expressly stipulated in law can be considered as crime, and enquiring what crime these lepers had committed?

Despite the opposition of the people, the Kwangtung authorities executed 215 lepers April 27. The 215 lepers were secretly buried in Paiyunshan.

Motor Bus Expedition to Yunnan Continues to Make Progress

The Nanking-Yunnan motorbus expedition reached Kweichow, April 22. Owing to the rise of the river at Chungankiang, only a part of the expedition, headed by Dr. Chu Min-i, Vice-Chairman of the Central Party Cultural Affairs Planning Committee, and Dr. Wu Lien-te, Director of the National Quarantine Service, succeeded in crossing the river at first. The rest of the party spent the night at Chungankiang and crossed the river the next day.

A record crowd of 60,000 people welcomed the members of the Nanking-Yunnan motor-bus expedition when they arrived at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, April 23 from Kweiting.

Headed by Dr. Chu Min-i and Dr. Wu Lien-te, the members of the expedition paid a visit to Huakochai, the area occupied by the Miao tribesmen. Dr. Chu Min-i delivered an address on physical education at the auditorium of the Provincial Party Headquarters in Kweichow April 25. Among other things, he pointed out the importance of popularizing athletics.

Upon their arrival at Chenyuan from Hunan, many aborigines of the Miao tribe entertained the visitors with dancing and music. In the course of an address, Dr. Chu Min-i urged the local authorities to pay particular attention to the welfare of the Miao population in Kweichow. In the past, friction often arose between the Hans and the Miaos owing to the oppression of the latter by the local officials. Dr. Chu expressed the hope that the Miaos, being part of the nation, will also cooperate in bringing about happier relations.

Kiangsi Commissioner Explains How Province Is Recovering from Communist Occupation

Kung Hsueh-sui, Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, in an interview on April 12 at Wantsai in west Kiangsi, explained how the land question and other matters are being handled, following the recovery of the area from the Communist-infested areas.

Mr. Kung explained that the readiness on the part of the farmers to return the land assigned them, was due to the fact that unlike the serfs in Russia they had never been cruelly treated by the landlords and, therefore, there was no bitter grudge between them. "Even when there were covetous farmers who were reluctant to return the land they received from the Communists, their neighbors, particularly the local elders," Mr. Kung asserted, "would force them to return it to the legal owners. The landowners, being better educated than the farmers, also managed to get back their land easily."

The greatest difficulty encountered by the government authorities, according to Mr. Kung, was rather in handling the complications arising from illegal marriages encouraged by the Communists.

"Men who fled from their towns during the Communist disturbances," Mr. Kung said, "often returned to find their wives re-married through the encouragement of the Communists and perhaps had given birth to children through new marital ties. A complicated situation arose therefrom, which brought much trouble to the court."

In handling such cases, Mr. Kung said, the court usually let the wives decide to which husbands they desire to go.

Mr. Kung revealed that a large number of men in Kiangsi were either killed or carried away by the Communists upon their departure from the province. Kwangchang in southeast Kiangsi, is now nicknamed the City of Widows because of the large number of women widowed by the Communist disturbances. The ratio between men and women there is two to eight.

Cotton Mill Workers in Tientsin Organize Anti-Communist Association

At the instigation of the Japanese Cotton Millowners Association, the cotton mill workers in Tientsin are organizing an anti-Communist association. In opposing the activities of the Communists and those of the People's Front, these workers are planning to stage a big anti-Communist movement in North China. It is reported that over 10,000 workers have joined the association and those who refuse to participate in it are being dismissed by the management.

Japan Continues to Train "Experts on Chinese Affairs"

Noting the arrival of 114 Japanese students to enter Tungwen College (the Japanese spy-training institution) in Shanghai, the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* of April 21, said that great attention is being paid by the Japanese authorities to train their young men into becoming "experts on Chinese affairs." Large sums of money have been spent by the Japanese authorities in the past year in sending Japanese students to the interior of China to investigate the political, economic, social, as well as geographical conditions.

Hunan Provincial Health Administration Accomplishes Excellent Results

BY HSIEN FANG KWEI 謝芳桂

THE Hunan Provincial Health Administration was established in the summer of 1934 under the auspices of the Hunan Provincial Government. It is an organization under the direct supervision of the Hunan Provincial Bureau for Civil Affairs. At the head of it stands no less qualified a person than Dr. Y. Y. Lung. Having graduated from the Hunan-Yale Medical College, Dr. Lung pursued further study in public health in the United States. Immediately after his return to China, he served first as secretary and later as medical expert at Wei Shen Shu in the Central Government.

The health work in Hunan, on account of the financial stringency of the Provincial Government, is not very well financed. The annual appropriation to the Health Administration is a little over $130,000. The payment of even this sum is often in arrears. With its work so wide in scope it is not an easy thing for the Health Administration to make both ends meet. However, this does not discourage the health workers in Changsha.

In the city of Changsha, directly under the supervision of the Health Administration are the Hunan-Yale Hospital, the Changsha Union Hospital, the Hunan Public Hospital and the Hunan Tuberculosis Sanatorium. All these are rendering good services to the community in the prevention and healing of diseases. Directly under its control are the Hunan Provincial Infectious Disease Hospital and the Hunan Maternity Service. The former gives free treatment to the poor while the latter charges a nominal fee of three dollars for ante-natal clinic, delivery, and post-natal care. Cheaper services than these do not exist.

In cooperation with the Hunan-Yale Medical College, the Health Administration established the Hunan Hygienic Laboratory. Owing to the activities of this laboratory, city wells are examined and purified, new or doubtful drugs are approved or disapproved. The Hunan Provincial Health Education Council, taking care of school sanitation in the whole province, is a joint enterprise of the Health Administration, the Provincial Bureau of Education, and the Hunan-Yale Medical College. Thanks to the Health Education Council, many physical defects of our students are corrected and sanitary habits are established. The First Changsha Municipal Dispensary, giving free treatment to the poor inhabitants here, was opened by the joint effort of the Health Administration and the Changsha Municipal Police Administration.

It is the plan of the Health Administration to open in each hsien (district) a hsien health station to take charge of the health affairs of the whole hsien. In doing this, rural health work is emphasized. Under the hsien health station are, in order of size and importance, rural health stations, rural health substations, and health rooms. The hsien health station is under the double supervision of the Health Administration and the hsien government. In opening a hsien health station, the government seeks first the cooperation of the existing mission hospitals wherever possible. At present, there are seven hsien health stations in existence in the province.

The training of medical doctors is undertaken by the Hunan-Yale Medical College. By order of the Provincial Government, every hsien is required to contribute two scholarships to the said medical college. In addition, the Health Administration has sent, in several instalments, and at the expense of the Government, many of its own health workers to receive public health training at Wei Shen Shu, Nanking. The training of junior health personnel is undertaken by different hsien health stations. Numerous health classes were opened, and hundreds of health assistants have been turned out.

The Health Administration has decided to open thirteen hsien health stations for the first class hsiens in Hunan Province. By order of the Provincial Government, the budget of these thirteen hsiens for the fiscal year of 1937-1938 includes an item of health expenditure. The Government is working hard to open a provincial hospital in Changsha. As soon as a suitable building is found, work will begin. The Health Administration is also busy with the plan of erecting a hospital large enough to accommodate three hundred and sixty opium smokers with the aim of breaking their bad habit there. When that is completed, it will not mean a benefit to the opium smokers alone, but it will do much good to the country at large.

The Hunan Provincial Health Administration,
Changsha, Mar. 22, 1937.

"Democracy" Has Been Postponed in Peiping

The publication of the new Peiping magazine *Democracy*, announced in these columns on April 17, has been postponed, according to a report from Peiping this week. While it was stated that the delay was due to printing difficulties, it was rumored that the Chinese authorities feared the new publication might cause complications with the Japanese. According to the initial announcement the first issue of the magazine was scheduled to contain articles by a number of well known Chinese and foreign writers and professors in Peiping.

In the United States Court for China

ALICE C. GALE, Plaintiff,
vs.
LLOYD ENNIS GALE, Defendant.

Cause No. 4190
Civil No. 2069
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 15, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is to secure a decree of divorce.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, on the 15th day of April, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1937, the Summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China, "Not to be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1937, ALICE C. GALE, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defedant, Lloyd Ennis Gale, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past six months.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 15th day of April, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 1st day of May, 1937, the last day of publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON J. HELMICK
JUDGE.

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Shanghai, April 28, 1937

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Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.58
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.44

Manchukuo-German Trade Pact Talks Continue at Hsinking

Dr. Karl Knoll, the newly appointed German Trade Commissioner to the new State, who arrived in Hsinking last week, is negotiating with the Manchukuo authorities at Hsinking for the revision of the trade agreement, expiring on June 1. Similar conversations are being conducted in Berlin by Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Knoll, is urging a simplification of the barter procedure, a more favorable ratio, a ban on the re-export of German goods to North China, and certain privileges which would enable German traders to meet foreign competition. The Hsinking Government, on the other hand, is strongly opposed to a revision of the accord. Manchukuo, it is indicated, will reject Germany's proposal that Manchurian goods imported by the Reich from third countries are to be included in the amount of goods which Germany has to purchase in the puppet state.

In asking for a revision of the barter system, the Germans claim that the 4-1 trade ratio now in force is not fair to Germany. The German ask that the import rate of German articles into Manchukuo should be elevated to 5-2 or 2-1.

Japan's "Stravinsky" Proceeds to Germany

Koscak Yamada, the "Stravinsky" of Japan, will leave Tokyo for Berlin on May 1 to take charge of the musical arrangements for Dr. Arnold Franck's new picurte, featuring Miss Setsuko Hara, a rising star of the Japanese screen world.

Chinese Professor Invited to Lecture at German University

Dr. Chang Hsin-lang, Professor of Chinese History at Fu Jen University, has accepted the invitation of Bonn (Germany) University to give a series of lectures there next autumn. Dr. Chang, who is a recognized authority on the history of early relations between China and the West, is a returned student from the United States and Germany.

Chinese Physicist to Tour U.S. and Europe

Dr. Ny Chi-tzu, Director of the Department of Physics of the National Research Academy of Peiping, is leaving for Europe at the end of June to study the latest developments in physics. He expects to be gone about a year, during which time he will also visit the United States.

"Corporation of Patriots" Organized by Germans in South-West Africa

The official German news agency announces that about 600 young Germans from the ex-German colony of South-West Africa have organized a "Corporation of Patriots." The organization will provide the basis for a "German Peoples' Community in South-West Africa."

Washington Instructs Assistance for American Sentenced to Death for Treason

The U.S. State Department has sent instructions to the United States Ambassador at Berlin to render all possible assistance to Helmuth Hirsoh, who was several months ago convicted by a German court on a charge of treason and is due to be executed in a few weeks' time. At first there was some doubt over Hirsch's citizenship, but the State Department has now determined he is an American, and is informing the German Government to that effect.

German Prosecutor Asks for 15-Year Sentence on Catholic Priest

Fifteen years imprisonment was the penalty demanded by the Public Prosecutor in Berlin April 22, upon Father Rossaint, the Catholic priest who, with two other priests and four laymen, is charged with "preparing high treason by attempting to form a United Front composed of young Catholics and Communists." Father Rossaint pleaded that he was trying to convert the communists to the Catholic faith.

Germany's Secret Arms Spending Revealed at Geneva

Germany's secret armament expenditures during the past three years exceeded $4,025,000,000, the International Labor Office reported at Geneva April 24. The report did not attempt to estimate Germany's total arms expenditures, but cited various German documents revealing that the Reich obtained more than $4,000,000,000 for armaments through short term bills, consolidation of loans and increased budgetary revenues. The apparent sum, therefore, represents only a portion of the cost of Germany's war machine. The report also does not include budget appropriations under the category of national defence.

"Coronation Commentary" Withdrawn as Result of Libel Suit

The book "Coronation Commentary" by Geoffrey Dennis, containing chapters headed "Edward the Eighth" and "The Abdication," was has been withdrawn by the publishers, William Heinemann, Ltd. in London.

This move followed the demand for withdrawal made by the Duke of Windsor's solicitor, A. G. Allen, who stated that if the book were not removed from publication and a suitable apology issued, libel action would most certainly follow. The book was in its fourth edition. Later telegrams stated that a libel suit had actually been filed and that the author had apologized to the Duke of Windsor.

British Ships Run Blockade at Bilbao---Are Convoyed by Warship

Four British ships succeeded in breaking the rebel blockade of Basque ports at Bilbao, April 26. In all nine ships, eight British and one French, successfully ran the blockade at Bilbao. The British Navy is convoying British ships up to the three-mile coast line.

The British Government April 26 instructed Sir Henry Chilton, the British Ambassador to Spain, to lodge a protest with the insurgent authorities at Salamanca, over the interference by their warships with three British ships.

Important conversations which are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the situation in Spain were begun in Rome Apr. 26 between Signor Mussolini and General Hermann Goering, Herr Hitler's right-hand man. Mediation to end the Spanish civil was among the subjects discussed between the two statesmen.

Great Britain has warned both parties in the Spanish civil war against the use of poison gas.

Schuschnigg Meets Mussolini at Venice—Nazis to Be Admitted to Austrian Government?

With the building strongly guarded to ensure secrecy, the second and final conversation between Signor Mussolini and Dr. Schuschnigg, the visiting Austrian Chancellor and virtual dictator, took place in Venice April 23.

Austrian circles were surprised on learning that Signor Gayda, Il Duce's mouthpiece, had telephoned his newspaper in Rome the next day that, as a sequel to the meeting between Mussolini and Schuschnigg, Nazis would soon be admitted into the Austrian Government.

Frano-Egyptian Talks Montreux Strike Snag

A rift occurred in the Franco-Egyptian talks at Montreux April 26. The French submitted a memorandum explaining their desiderata in the matter of permanent relations, especially regarding a treaty of establishment. After a long conversation between Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, and M. Detassan, the chief French delegate, it appeared that the Egyptian Government was not prepared to discuss the subject with a view to the immediate conclusion of a convention, as it had not available the necessary documentation. The Egyptians would like the question of capitulations settled first, while the French wish something definite on other points beforehand.

Shanghai Tram Strike Ends—Company Pays 13 Per Cent Dividend

Although it was reported that the Shanghai Tramway Co. lost $180,000 as the result of a strike which completely tird up its service for the greater part of last week, it was announced simultaneously with the ending of the strike April 23 that a final dividend for the year 1936 had been declared, this being in addition to a four percent interim dividend.

The strike was brought to an end through the mediation of Tu Yueh-san, prominent Chinese banker, who has in recent years mediated in a number of similar incidents. The strikers heeded the advice to go back to work after a promise was given by the company that none of the leaders would be discharged as a result of the strike having been called.

Ford Hire Service Strikers Temporarily Hold Cars

The entire body of drivers of the Ford Hire Service in Shanghai proclaimed a general walkout April 20 as a protest against the dismissal of Chang Tai-hsin, delegate of the Drivers' Union. The strikers took 70 of the hire cars over into Chinese-controlled territory. The cars were later returned to the Great Western Road depot, by order of the Chinese City authorities, to whom the Ford Hire management had made a protest. None of the cars were damaged. Tu Yueh-sen also took part in mediating in this strike.

In a joint proclamation, the Shanghai City Party Headquarters and the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government April 21 warned workers against going on strike. The proclamation pointed out that the declaration of strikes is not only an obstacle to the development of productive industries but also a menace to local peace and order.

Bureau of Social Welfare Instructed to Settle Labor Troubles Immediately

The Bureau of Social Welfare was instructed to immediately mediate and settle the labor disputes now going on the Shanghai area, according to a decision reached April 2 at a joint meeting of officials of the local Party, political and military organs called by O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai. All disputes between employers and employees are to be first referred to the Bureau of Social Welfare for mediation. If during the period of mediation the employees stage a strike or stop business without any just cause, the ringleaders of the walkout are to be arrested and punished. Those instigating labor troubles will also be severely dealt with according to law.

Sun Fo to Invest $1,000,000 to Develop Hainan Island

Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, is reported to have decided to invest $1,000,000 for the development of Hainan Island. Big farms will be developed by Mr. Sun, who is expected to make an extensive tour of the Island this coming summer.

The Hainan Island Industrial Investigation Mission, composed of industrial and commercial leaders from Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, arrived in Hoihow April 23. Members of the party were entertained at a reception given by the City Chamber of Commerce in that city.

Farm Experiment Stations for Hainan Island

As a step to seek a fundamental solution of the food problem of Kwangtung province, the Ministry of Industry will establish agriculture experimental stations at Chiungchow and Yenchow on Hsinan Island and at Tungsha and Sisha Islands, according to Cheng Tien-ku, Political Vice-Minister of Industry, who is on an inspection trip to the south.

Japanese Survey Chinese Island Off Fukien

Japanese air and naval officers are surveying the Kingmong Island off Fukien, according to reports reaching Amoy. Because of the strategic position of the island, the Japanese are reported to have decided to build a big airdrome in the area. Naval harbors are expected to be built also by the Japanese naval authorities. As the island is part of the Chinese Republic, local authorities are paying special attention to the activities of these Japanese officers.

Pro-Japanese Malefactors Executed by Fukien Soldiers

Four Chinese, alleged to have assisted the Japanese in supplying bandits in Fukien with Japanese ammunition, were executed by the Provincial Army of Fukien at Amoy, April 20. Huang King-tai, bandit chief in the Changping areas, has now pledged his loyalty to the provincial authorities.

Bangkok Opium Agreement of 1931 Approved by Japan

The agreement for the suppression of opium smoking, signed in Bankok on Nov. 27, 1931, by representatives of seven powers, including Japan, was gazetted in Tokyo April 22. Japan ratified the agreement in December last. The other signatories of the accord are: Great Britain, France, India, Portugal, Siam and the Netherlands.

The Bangkok agreement above referred to contains among its clauses a provision calling upon the Governments concerned "to examine the possibility of introducing systems of licensing and rationing in locations where smuggling does not present a serious difficulty." It also contains provisions for the utilization of dross, which contains a certain amount of morphine. The agreement is to a large extent innocuous. The *Bangkok Mail* at the time stated that the conference was a failure.

Another Drug Peddler Executed at Peiping

A twenty-year-old Chinese named Li Hao-ting, who was arrested by the Peiping police sometime ago for transporting and selling drugs, and was later condemned to death by the headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar, was executed at Tien Chiao April 20.

Tsue Kyung-hi, a Chinese coolie, found in possession of 35 packets of heroin, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment by the First Special District Court in Shanghai April 24.

More than 1,000 large packages of narcotics, estimated to be worth several thousand dollars, seized by officers of the Bureau of Police during a raid on a house in Jukong Road Shanghai, April 20. Twenty persons, including a Korean, whom police alleged to be members of a well-organized large local drug ring, were arrested on the premises.

Large numbers of opium addicts were rounded up in Peiping April 25 by the police. In the East City alone, 42 opium addicts were arrested, of whom one was a boy of 15 years of age.

Two Hundred Tins of Opium Seized in Manila Bay

Manila Police seized 200 tins of opium aboard a small boat in Manila Bay April 23 and arrested a Filipino who allegedly was transferring the opium from the s.s. *Anking* for delivery to a Chinese dealer in the suburb of Pasay.

William Bonanzi, leader of the narcotics ring which smuggled opium valued at $250,000 into the United States from the British freighter *Taybank*, was sentenced in New York April 19 to ten years imprisonment at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary.

Examination Held at Nanking for Opium-Suppression Statisticians

A total of 135 candidates sat at Nanking April 26 for the first examination for statisticians to be assigned for opium-suppression work. Kao Lu, member of the Control Yuan, who is on the Examination Committee, acted as supervisor.

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SHANGHAI

Philippines to Receive Preferential Trade Treatment Despite Independence?

Authoritative sources in Washington last week told the *United Press* that the Department of State envisages a prolonged period of Philippine-American preferential trade relations, even if complete independence is granted the Island in 1938 or 1939, as proposed by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Department of State officials expressed the opinion that if the United States were unduly rigorous in curtailing the Philippines' sheltered market in the United States, the probable result would be social, economic and international complications in the Philippines, jeopardizing the independence program. If as a result of American policy, the economy of the Philippines was crippled, the inevitable result would be Oriental political repercussions. As a result, opinion in America is inclined toward a relatively liberal economic treatment, assuring economic stability during the early years of independence.

New High Commissioner Says Economic Independence Must Come First

Paul V. McNutt, newly appointed High Commissioner to the Philippines, in an interview when he passed through here in the s.s. *President Hoover* enroute to Manila last week, said that economic independence must come before political independence for the Philippines. The exact date of Philippine independence, the High Commissioner said, will depend upon the economic arrangement that is now being negotiated. The plan, which President Roosevelt, President Manuel Quezon and he discussed before his departure, is now being drafted by a committee of Americans and Filipinos. The Americans on this commission may pass through Shanghai this fall on their way to the Philippines, he added.

Included in Mr. McNutt's party were Lt. Colonel Rose, Staff Aid, and Mrs. Rose, P. B. Headdy, Private Secretary, and Mrs. Headdy, M. T. Gardner, Legal Adviser, Mrs. Gardner and son, Leo; Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Wayne and son, and others.

President Roosevelt Will Visit Far East Next Year

President Roosevelt at a White House luncheon April 23 told Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, that he would be unable to visit the Islands this year, but hoped to make the trip in 1938. The President anticipates a visit to Jolo and Mindanao and other outlying Philippine areas as well as Manila.

Quezon Will Study Land-Tenancy in Ireland and Denmark

Senor Quezon sailed from New York April 27 on his return home via Europe. He will spend a week in Ireland to study land-tenancy problems, and will afterwards spend a similar period in Denmark for the same purpose.

Netherlands Bank Opens Branch in Manila

Indicating the growing importance of Manila in world trade, another foreign bank, the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, opened a branch in Manila this week. C. Stigter, who has been manager of the bank's branches at Bombay, Hongkong and Shanghai, has been entrusted with the management.

U.S. Internal Revenue Applicable to Philippines

The U.S. Treasury Department April 17 announced that the Internal Revenue Act is applicable to the Philippines, including American citizens.

Frederick G. Howe, U.S. Farm Expert, to Go to Philippines

Frederic G. Howe, former consumers' counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and at present special adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose services Sr. Manuel Quezon has requested as special farm tenancy adviser to the Philippines, is expected to arrive in Manila next autumn.

New Export and Import Trading Corporation Has Head Office in Shanghai

The Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation, an American concern incorporated in the United States, recently opened its head office in Shanghai, with 15 branches in China and Manchuria, including Nanking, Tientsin, Hankow, Kalgan, Mukden, Harbin and Hailar. The new Corporation is pushing the export of furs and skins to the United States and raw hides to the United States, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Green brick-tea forms the principal item of exports to Mnogolia. The corporation also deals in pig lard and animal fats generally, and vegetable oils, which are expor ed in large quantities.

In the import line, preparations are being made by the Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation to conduct an extensive machinery business. In Kalgan, the corporation operates its own motor car industry under the name of the Adams Purpiss Export-Import Company. Under the management of A. Purpiss, the corporation occupies three floors of well-appointed offices and possesses two godowns in the Gallia Building, 668 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Four Thousand Hut Owners in Shanghai Stage Demonstration

By an order of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the owners of the huts scattered in the Eastern Shanghai district, were required to remove May 1. Due to the fact that they have no place to move to and would hence be rendered homeless, more than 4,000 male and female hut owners gathered in Yangtzepoo Road April 26 and staged a demonstration with their slogans "We petition the S.M.C.!" and "We oppose the removal of our houses!" Afterwards, owing to the suppression by the police, the demonstrators were dispersed.

A petition on behalf of the hut dwellers was later presented to the Shanghai Municipal Council, asking it to defer for one year the order to remove about 5,000 huts built of plaster and straw situated in the eastern and western districts of the Settlement. The hut dwellers in their petition suggested that a contribution of fifty cents a month should be made by each hut to accumulate a fund to compensate huts to be razed, or to lease land to build cheap houses in accordance with the Council's building rules. Agitation by hut-dwellers grew because of the fact 500 straw-and-mud structures were announced to be razed May 1 in accordance with the Council's policy. The Council's schedule called for another 500 huts to be removed in the latter part of this year.

Japanese Protest Against Shanghai Tax and Outside Roads Agreement

The tentative agreement on the collection of taxes on extra-Settlement roads, reached recently between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, is meeting with opposition from Japan. The Tokyo Foreign Office last week instructed the Acting Consul-General in Shanghai, N. Yoshioka, to protest to the parties to the agreement against "the Council's transfer of taxation rights in the extension areas to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai without the Japanese Government's previous knowledge." The move was termed as "extremely unfriendly."

Taking issue with critics of the Japanese official attitude towards the conclusion of an accord between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for the collection of taxes in extra-Settlement areas, the *Shanghai Nippo* and the *Shanghai Mainichi* commented that a solution of the whole extension roads question should be sought at this time instead of limiting the agreement to the tax issue alone. "Tax collections, in this case, are inseparably linked to the other outside roads issues, such as the questions, of police, sanitation, fire protection and public health. A partial settlement applying only to the taxation question cannot be tolerated," the *Mainichi* said.

"The Japanese are not objecting to the question of the transfer of the right of taxation for the sake of argument alone," the *Nippo* declared.' "They are zealously hoping to contribute towards making Shanghai a better place to live in through a general settlement of all issues concerning the extension roads."

Twenty Arrests of Suspects Made in Kidnapping of Bankers Incident

More than 20 suspects have been arrested by the Hangchow authorities in connection with the kidnapping of two prominent bankers last week on the Nanking-Hangchow Highway. Three secret organs of the bandits, who are said to have been in constant communication with their accomplices in Shanghai, have been successfully raided by the police at Hangchow.

Chou Chang-chien, alias Yeh Chien-sheng, bandit chief arrested in Hangchow last week in connection with the kidnapping of the two bankers admitted having participated in the affair. Chou said that they did not intend especially to kidnap the two bankers, but merely wished to hold any motor-car passengers who passed the highway for ransom. "We had to find out some means of eking out a living, and we were forced into banditry by economic distress," he added.

China to Send High Diplomatic Commissioners to America and Europe

In addition to the readjustment of Chinese diplomatic representatives in foreign countries, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decided to appoint a number of veteran diplomatists to the posts of high diplomatic commissioners to be stationed in America and Europe.

The *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, April 27 reported that the purpose of creating such posts is to assist the ordinary diplomatic representatives in discharging their duties as well as bringing about close co-operation between these diplomatic representatives.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Dr. Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States of America, Gen. Chang Chun, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mou Teh-hui, former managing-director of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be appointed as the high diplomatic commissioners, according to the report.

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Who's Who in China

童冠賢
Tung Kuan-hsien

Tung Kuan-hsien, Government official; born at Shuanhua, Chahar, 1894; B. A. Waseda University, Japan; M. A. Columbia University, U. S. A.; research student in Berlin University, Germany; Professor at National Chung Shan University, Canton; member of the Central Publicity Committee of the Kuomintang, Canton; member of the Peiping Division of the Central Political Council; Professor at the National Chinan University, Shanghai; Principal of the Law School of the National Central University at Nanking; Vice-Minister of Audit; now member of the Control Yuan; author of "History of the British Labor Movement," address: Control Yuan, Nanking, or 132 Tien Shan Road, Nanking.

童冠賢，字啓顏，察哈爾宣化縣人，年四十四歲，日本早稻田大學法學士，美國哥倫比亞大學經濟學碩士，德國柏林大學研究員，歷任國立中山大學教授，中國國民黨中央宣傳委員會委員，北京政治分會委員，國立暨南大學教授，國立中央大學法學院院長，審計部次長，現任國民政府監察院監察委員，著有英文「英國勞工運動史」，現住南京天山路一三二號。

China Foundation Holds Thirteenth Annual Meeting in Shanghai

The 13th annual meeting of the China Foundation was held at the Academia Sinica in Shanghai April 30. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Director of the Academia Sinica, and chairman of the board, was scheduled to preside at the meeting. The conference discussed the budget for the coming year, the policies of the Foundation, and the appropriations to be made to various institutions and organizations. Among the trustees who were expected to attend were: Clarence Sun, Director of the China Foundation; Paul Monroe, wellknown American educator; Roger Greene, former Director of the Peiping Union Medical College; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Vice-Minister of Industry; Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters of the National Peking University; Dr. H. C. Zen, President of Szechuen University; Dr. L. J. Stuart, President of Yenching University; Shotsu King of Peiping; C. R. Bennett, representative of the American Banking Group in Shanghai; Hsu Singloh, General-Manager of the National Commercial Bank; and Dr. John E. Baker, Executive-Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

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Men and Events

Mrs. Horace Beeson, formerly a resident of Shanghai, but now living in the United Shates, has returned here for a visit.

Mrs. Frank Oliver, wife of *Reuter's* correspondent in North China, sailed from Shanghai for England in the ss *Potsdam*, last week.

Three passengers were injured as a result of the derailment of an eastbound Tsinan-Tsingtao train April 25 at Taningchih, 75 kilometers east of Tisnan.

The population of Nanking for the month of March totalled 1,190,667, according to statistics released by the Metropolitan Police Headquarters April 20.

The Waichiaopu at Nanking, April 23, officially denied a report that the secret code had disappeared from the Chinese Legation in Copenhagen, as had been previously reported.

A queer animal, described as belonging to the dragon family, was caught by farmer in a pond at Nanling, south of Wuhu, April 24. The "dragon," measuring more than 10 feet, is being shipped to Wuhu for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fronk, who will leave Shanghai for the United Stetes next week, were entertained on the eve of their departure among others, by Mr. and Mrs. A. Bland Calder, Joe R. Quinn and Mrs. W. J. Hoffman.

China's rapid progress during the 10 years of Kuomintang leadership was outlined in an address at the Catholic University of Lille April 20 by the Reverend Father Germain, French rector of Shanghai's Catholic Aurora University.

Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, who arrived in Amoy last week aboard the *Isabel* from Hongkong, was entertained by the American Consul at said port at a dinner. High Chinese government officials were also present.

Miss Betty Fitts, whose father was connected for several years with the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, returned to Seattle this week after a visit of several days in Shanghai. She is connected with the United States Department of Internal Revenue at Tacoma, Washington.

Earl H. Leaf, representative of the *United Press* at Tientsin, has returned from a trip of investigation to Yennanfu, headquarters of the former Chinese red troops. Mr. Leaf traveled to Yennanfu, which is located in Northern Shensi province, by way of Sian and then by motor truck.

The resignation of Liu Yun-chou as Dean of the College of Agriculture of the National Peiping University was accepted by Dr. Hsu Sung-ming, Acting President of the University, April 26. Pending the appointment of a new Dean, the post will be held concurrently by Dr. Hsu himself.

The new club-house of the Hangchow Journalists' Association was formally inaugurated in Hangchow April 26. After a report was made by Hu Chien-chung, the Chairman, speeches were delivered by Fang Tsing-ju of the Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters, Yen Yu-pu of the Chekiang Provincial Government, and Hsu Shao-ti, Provincial Commissioner of Education.

A. M. Kotenov, for fifteen years an employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, where his legal and literary ability were much in demand, has retired from service. He proceeded to Tsingtao this week, where he will reside temporarily. He is best known for his book, "Shanghai, Its Municipality and the Chinese."

Dr. Paul Monroe, the president of the World Federation of Educational Associations, arrived in Shanghai April 27 on the s.s. *President McKinley*, en route to Nanking to attend the meeting of the board of China Foundation on April 30. He will spend some weeks in China before going to Janan to attend the World Educational Conference to be held in Tokyo in August.

China's foreign trade during the first three months of this year was represented by an excess of imports valued at $31,302,579, according to statistics released by the Customs House in Shanghai. This figure, as compared with $38,141,719 excess of imports during the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of $6,839,140.

C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, on April 21 addressed a letter to C. H. French on the occasion of his departure from China, expressing on behalf of his colleagues on the Council and himself their appreciation of his services in the past as a Member of Council, and their good wishes for his future health and happiness.

Regulations governing the broadcast programs in the country were announced by the Ministry of Communications in Nanking, April 15. For broadcasting items detrimental to international relations, songs and discourses of superstitious or immoral nature, advertisements of harmful drugs, and reactionary literature, the stations will be suspended from one to seven days.

Three Chinese waitresses in the employ of a billiard establishment at the Industrial Bazaar outside the Chien Men, were arrested by the Peiping police April 17 for appearing in "queer dress." All the three girls are under 20 years of age and natives of Peiping. Another waitress employed by a Peiping restaurant was fined one dollar for failing to register with the Police.

F. P. Bills, President of Bills Motors, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

Clarence E. Causs, American Consul-General, and Mrs. Gauss will be at home at their residence, 269 Amherst Avenue, from 6.30 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell who are now in Shanghai.

The Acting Japanese Consul-General was host at a reception at the Japanese official residence, 128 Seymour Road, on April 28, from 11.30 to 12.30 o'clock in commemoration of the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan.

Major General Lucius R. Holbrook, head of the Philippine Department of the U.S. Army, who passed through Shanghai last week, is now in Tientsin where he is inspecting the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry stationed in that city. Major Holbrook was accompanied by Major General John L. DeWitt, who has just relinquished command of the Philippine Division and is returning to Washington to assume his duties as Commandant of the Army War College.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, will be formally sworn in on May 1, in his new post as Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The oath of office will be administered by Tan Chen, Vice-president of the Judicial Yuan, on behalf of the Central authoritiese

Liu Shang-ching is spending a few days in Nanking interviewing the Central authorities before proceeding to Anking to assume his new duties.

Gen. Ho Yao-tsu was appointed acting Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government by the Executive Yuan at April 27. He called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui acting President of the Executive Yuan, the following day, to seek for instructions before leaving for his post in Lanchow.

A Fruit Testing Bureau will shortly to be established by the Ministry of Industry to test Chinese fruits, both for foreign and domestic consumption. The Ministry has promulgated a set of regulations governing the new Bureau. Branch bureaus, it was stipulated, will be established in the principal fruit producing and distributing centers throughout the country.

Charles Fulton Oursler, Editor-in-Chief of the Macfadden Publications since 1922, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in the near future. Best known of all the magazines headed by Mr. Oursler is *Liberty*, a weekly started by the *Chicago Tribune* in 1922 and sold to Macfadden some eight or nine years ago. Mr. Ourseler will tour the Orient on a pleasure trip.

A. B. Raworth arrived in Shanghai this week from Hongkong where he was manager of the branch of the General Electtic Company. Mr. Raworth is also manager of the General Electric Company of China, and recently secured important contracts for his firm for a complete trolley bus system and for the electrical plant to be installed in the new Waterworks at Canton. The value of this contract was approximately £200,000.

Prizes amounting to approximately 124,000 pesos, or £12,400, won by residents of the Philippines in the recent Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, were confiscated by order of the Phillipines government last week. The Manila newspapers commented that the Philippine Charity Sweepstake is likely to suffer as a result of the retaliatory action which may be taken by foreign countries in which the tickets are sold.

Nan-wei Cheng, Chinese student in journalism at the University of Missouri, who had planned to return to his home in Shanghai this spring, has changed his plans and has proceeded to London where he will cover the Coronation for the *Shun Pao*, following which he will make a tour of investigation in various European countries. Mr. Cheng is a son of Sze-yien Cheng, member of the staff of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Shanghai.

Wu Chih-hui, C.S.C. member who was slightly injured in the head in a motor car incident along the Hangchow-Ningpo Highway, April 14, returned to Shanghai by steamer the following day and later proceeded to Nanking. Mr. Wu had departed from Ningpo after attending the memorial service for the late Chiang Shih-hou, brother of General Chiang Kai-shek, by motor car on his way back to the capital. The car was suddenly overturned at a point not very far from Ningpo owing to the carelessness on the part of the chauffeur.

Prof. C. F. Kichin, who before the revolution in Russia occupied the post of procurator in the district court at Orenburg, and later became president of the court at Vladivostok, arrived in Shanghai this week. He has since been Professor of Law in the Law College of Harbin, of which Li Shao-ken, former president of the Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and at present Minister of Communications of Manchukuo, was a graduate. It is feared that with the present altered conditions in Harbin, this institution will be forced to close its doors.

The engagement was announced in Tokyo, April 26 of Miss Virginia Bell and Ashley Clarke, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Tokyo. Miss Bell is the second daughter of the late Edward Bell, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation in Peiping, and of the former Mrs. Bell, now the wife of the present British Charge d'Affairs in Tokyo, James Dodds. Ashley Clarke is the son of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. R. Clarke, of Pluckley, Kent. It is expected that the wedding will take place in Tokyo about the middle of June.

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The Shanghai American School is gaving a May Day pageant in the gymnasium April 30 and May 1.

Dr. Herbert Chatley has resigned as Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board after 20 years of service in said organization.

Miss Helen Pankhurst, founder of the Dalton Education Plan, arrived in Shanghai this week from the United States. She will visit Nanking, Peiping and other parts of China to study educational progress in this country.

The birthday of Genghis Khan, the famous Mongol conqueror of the twelfth century, will be celebrated by Mongols in Peiping on May 1, when a meeting will be held at the Mongol and Tibetan School to celebrate the occasion.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Ambassador to the United States, together with Mme. Sze and their daughter are due to arrive in Shanghai July 2 on the Dollar liner s.s. *President Cleveland*, sailing from New York on May 20.

A lecture entiled "A Visit to a Rubber Estate" was delivered by H. C. Pinching, technical adviser to rubber companies in Malaya, at the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai, April 26. A. de C. Sowerby presided at the meeting. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

The third arrest in connection with the alleged misappropriation of more than $100,000 by Louis Jacot Guillarmod, formerly Chancellor of the Swiss Consulate General, Shanghai, took place April 15 when Elly Widler was taken into custody. He was released on bail of $10,000. M. M. Shenck, the second of the trio, was arrested at his home in Rue Delastre, April 7.

The Peiping branch of the Chinese Engineering Association made their annual pilgrimage to Chinglungchiao, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, April 23, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of the late Chan Tien-ju, the builder of the line. A native of Kwangtung, Mr. Chan belonged to the first batch of Chinese students sent to the United States under the auspices of the Yung Wing mission.

It was disclosed at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd., (owners of the Astor House and Palace Hotels in Shanghai), held in Hongkong on April 13, that these Shanghai establishments maintained a satisfactory turnover during the year. The net profit of the entire company for the year amounted to $220,064.39, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of $339,261.11 (after the small reorganization deduction) provided an amount of $559,325.50 available for appropriation.

Torry Lyons, 22-year-old American sailor in the ss. *President Coolidge*, reported to the Shanghai Police last week that he had been kidnapped and taken to Chinese territory on the night of April 22. He said he was about to go on board a tender when, he said, he was kidnapped by shipmates who spirited him away in a hire-car. He was taken to Chapei and left to fend for himself. Stranded in Chapei, Lyons telephoned for assistance and was handed by the Chinese Police to the Settlement Police at Dixwell Road Station. He was able to join his ship just before she sailed.

Colonel George A. Lynch, commander of U. S. Army Troops in China, will be accorded an international guard of honor on May 6 at Taylor Field, Tientsin. Colonel Lynch will depart from Tientsin on May 14 to board the U.S. Army transport *Grant*. He will become a Major General and Chief of Infantry on his arrival in the United States. The successor of Colonel Lynch in the post in North China will be Col. James MacAndrew, who is to arrive on the *Grant* May 13, having been lately at the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Wife of Ex-Senator Bingham Secures Divorce in Florida

Mrs. Alfreda Mitchell Bingham was awarded a divorce, without alimony, from Hiram Bingham, former U. S. Senator from Connecticut, by Judge Worth Trammell of Miami, Florida on March 27. According to a report in *The Chicago Tribune*, Mrs. Bingham charged that the estrangement began several years ago when she and the Senator were on a trip to the Far East, since which time the former Senator had been like a "stranger to her." A son, Woodbridge Bingham, formerly a teacher in a Central China mission school, and another son Jonathan, a student at Yale, testified in support of the mother's declarations. The Binghams were married in 1900 and have seven sons. Mr. Bingham, after several years as professor of history at Yale was elected to the Senate, where he served two terms, but was defeated for reelection in 1932.

National Art Society Formally Opened in Nanking

A National Art Society of China was formally inaugurated in Nanking April 19 at a meeting over which Chang Tao-fan, Administrative Vice-Minister of Interior, presided. There were over a hundred people present, including Liu Hai-sou, well-known artist, and Ma Heng, Director-General of the Peiping Palace Museum. It was decided to request the Ministry of Education to hold an art exhibition annually, and to petition the Central authorities to appropriate $100,000 yearly for the purchase of works of art. A Board of 37 directors was elected.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Imminence of War

How to Run a War, by Prof. Bruce W. Knight, Alfred A. Knopf, N.Y. 1936. 243 pp. U.S.$2.

That another great war is imminent is recognized by all. To an American the main problem is not where or when this war will be fought, but whether he will again be conscripted to make the world safe for democracy. Assuming that the United States will not be able to stay out of the next conflagration, just as it could not stay out of the last one, Prof. Knight has prepared a manual for those who will mould the war psychosis and maintain it after the slaughter has begun.

The book is addressed to a small group of people, who control the channels of public opinion, legislation, capital and the means of production. The aim of the book is to show to this group that since war is definitely harmful to its basic interests, it should prevent America's entry into the next war.

Prof. Knight goes about his task by supplying directions "for getting into a war, winning it, and making somebody else pay for it." His first step is to suggest the causes of war: "The first step was economic penetration. With the idea of getting ahead more rapidly, you placed goods, capital and people in 'backward regions,' which meant regions having good resources and poor armaments." Eventually, there is need for political intervention. Prof. Knight suggests the methods to be used in "selling" intervention to the American people. President McKinley "sold" the seizure of the Philippines by declaring that it was America's duty to aid the Filipinos and that it would have been cowardly and dishonorable to return the islands to Spain. Next comes actual intervention, with the people's consent and blessings.

Control of new markets arouses international jealousy and leads to the re-balancing of power. Nations form blocs and prepare for war. "Today," Prof. Knight finds, "the prospects for an early slaughter of the first magnitude appear to differ in two main respects from what they were in the late nineteenth century. They look better in the respect that the orthodox procedure can be picked up at the advanced stage where the 1919 'peace' treaties left it, without repeating the sluggish process of economic penetration. They seem worse in the sense that certain new peace-preserving machinery may interfere with the customary operations of the Balance of Power . . . The most comprehensive post-war promises to keep the peace are the League of Nations covenant and its foremost supplement, the 'Kellogg' pact. The principle underlying them is that each signer trusts the others in general without going to the extreme of trusting anybody in particular."

But, fortunately for the war-makers, he says, the recent bouts between Mutual Trust and Balance show that this machinery would not impede a righteous war. An example is the Far East.

"Eighty years ago," he says, "feudal Japan was so backward that she had been at peace with the outside world for about three centuries. Politics, trade, fighting and everything else was almost purely local. In response to the urgent need of uplift, Commodore Perry, U.S.N., dropped around a couple of times with some warships to ask the ruling class whether it wouldn't be a good idea to extend trading rights and a few other privileges to Americans. Looking over his arguments out in the harbor, the Japanese decide that Western culture was irresistible. They opened ports to American ships and to the ships of other foreign powers. But apparently the Japanese had no sense of humor. While they were at it, they decided to stock up on all the Western culture in sight. Along with the Western economics and politics, they embraced Western imperialism and its equipment . . . They began to penetrate and intervene . . . The West became perturbed about the Balance in the East. At Versailles, President Wilson denounced the secret treaties so vigorously that Japan consented to give Tsingtao back to China . . . By the terms of a Nine-Power treaty, nobody was to have any further special rights in China,—not even in China's Manchuria . . . Just to make it easier for Japan to keep her promise, another treaty was arranged that her navy should contain only three tons of battleships for each ten tons, or five apiece, of the British and American fleets . . . Nothing abashed, the Japanese discovered that China could not maintain order in Manchuria, where bandits were enjoying themselves along the Chinese Eastern Railway. They intervened, in 1931, to protect lives and property. They announced their forthcoming recognition of the 'independence' of 'Manchukuo' *nee* Manchuria. Then a Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, centering on Shanghai, was intensified. The Nanking Government said it was unofficial, they couldn't stop it. More failure to maintain order! The Japanese went on down to do a little protecting around Shanghai. They did not declare war in either case. They merely waged peace with great vigor . . ."

The easiest way for America to start war in the Orient is as follows: "You American balancers . . . need only continue your present policies towards a proud and warlike people. Teach the Japanese imperialism and try to keep them from practicing it. By your Monroe doctrine, assert your right to prevent outsiders from intervening anywhere in America, but deny them a similar right in Asia. As for the Kellogg Pact, say that everybody shall interpret self-defense for himself, but that the Japanese shall not. Stay out of the League as an unholy defender of the status quo, but associate yourselves with it to keep Japan from altering the Far Eastern status. Take the lead in framing special treaties for the same purpose. By parading your ethics of sixteen-inch guns in the Pacific, encourage the Japanese to increase their supply of Western ethics. Their breaking-off of the naval-limitation agreement is a good start . . . Add personal to collective discrimination. Use your immigration laws to kick the Japanese in the shins . . . Keep on discriminating and bluffing until the atmosphere is just right for an 'incident' . . . Try boycotting the Japanese. Tell them: 'Though this may ruin you, please unnerstand that we mean it only as a substitute for war.' Then, as a substitute for war, they will begin sinking your ships in self-defense; and a couple of substitutes will soon add up to the real thing."

A similar strategy applies to Europe, where, for instance, Italy felt it her duty to bear the "made-to-order White Man's Burden" of civilizing Ethiopia. In this conflict, America "displayed her impartiality by giving her sympathy to Ethiopia and her supplies to Italy." To be sure of getting into the next war, America must stay out of the League; pretend to be in favor of political isolation, and be partial in her neutrality.

Next follow chapters on "how to lie for your country," in order to arouse the people against the "savages" of other nation; on "how to kill people," with some blood-curdling facts on the use of tanks, airplanes and gases; on how to organize the armaments industry, to enable the "merchants of death" to reap the highest profits; and on how to place the nation's economy on a war-time basis.

When the war is won, comes the question of "how to make the enemy pay for it." Prof. Knight gives some enlightening facts on the way Germany paid her reparations with American and British money. A chapter is also devoted to "how to make your allies pay for it," in which he shows the futility of expecting the return of borrowed money.

The last part of the book is devoted to the costs of war to the poor and the rich,—costs moral, physical and material. The author's conclusion is that war can be prevented by the effort of the "controllers," who shape the nation's policies and opinions. War is not difficult to avoid, he says, if the war-making elements are discouraged. It is possible, he suggests, that a strong League of Nations, the growth of pacifism, or a more even distribution of wealth would turn the trick. But the initiative for the anti-war movement rests with the "controllers" alone.

Prof. Knight has written a thoughtful, stimulating and well-documented book, which might well play a part in developing an anti-war reaction in America. The author's facts, style and conclusions combine in making the book entrancing reading.

M.

German Economic Publication Discusses Industrialization of China

The March issue of *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*, an excellent German publication on economic matters, published by the Gustav Fischer publishing house at Jena, is devoted to the Industrialization of China.

The March issue of the publication of the Institute of World Economics at the University of Kiel is devoted entirely to articles upon the present industrial conditions of China, with several historical explanations and indications of future prospects.

The articles, with the exception of one on Sino-German industrial relations and a bibliography of books and articles on China and industry are by Chinese. Non-German reading people can gain much from the issue, since there are summaries of each article in English, French, and Spanish.

Dr. H. H. K'ung, Minister of Finance writes an historical account of the industrial revolution of China, with brief mention of the program of the Ministry of Industry today.

Other articles, written by various university professors, and several others, notably the director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Dr. P. W. Kuo, tell of:

Industrialization, with special reference to rural industries, which are said to be on the decline.

The conditions of China's labor market in relation to her further industrialization, with suggestions for measures necessary for increasing the efficiency of labour.

Where the capital may be procured for the industrialization of the nation; dependent on external and internal political unification, and recovery of the international capital market.

Capital and currency problems, and the benefits of the 1935 currency policy.

Development and possibilities of extension of Chinese transportation systems to aid in industrialization.

The part played by railways in industrialization.

The postal-system and industrialization.

The industrialization and China's export trade; the foreign trade being regarded as a side-line until such time as the people and the government have progressed further toward national economic reconstruction.

M. V.

An Inadequate Biography of the Late Dean Williams

John E. Williams of Nanking. By W. Reginald Wheeler. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and London. $2.00 *(U.S.)*

If, as the reader is led to believe from a statement on the cover, Fletcher Brochman has called this "the best missionary book in ten years," then there has been a dearth of good missionary books or Mr. Brockman is unduly enthusiastic about this one. To this reviewer it was disappointing. This life of Dean Williams of Nanking University should make fascinating reading, for the lives and experiences of most missionaries either in pioneer days or in transitional days in China are in retrospect and summary full of interest. Even the life of Pearl Buck's eccentric and determined father, a man of average ability, was interesting without her making him out both better and worse than he was. Almost any one who has a part in the life of a rapidly changing country lives an interesting life, and Dean Williams was above average as an educator and as a missionary.

But what have we within the covers of this book? Merely the letters of John Williams to his Mission Board and to his friends, chiefly to Ambrose Swazey of Cleveland, Ohio, and excerpts from letters of various friends to him. Some chapters are a compilation of wholly unrelated incidents. Chapter X, for instance, begins with a letter about Mr. Williams' mother's death, and goes on in the next paragraph to a letter about Chinese students, then to an unexpended balance of famine funds, followed by a letter concerned with the union of Cornell with the Nanking University work. Only a chronological outline could put into juxtaposition such totally unrelated subjects. Unfortunately a chronological compilation of letters and excerpts from letters does not make a personality live again. Names, often of local interest only, are used without even footnote explanation. At least three times the author speaks of Dr. Williams or Mrs. Williams writing "to Mr. Wheeler." Does he mean himself? If so, why not "to the author"? At another time Dr. Williams wrote to Mr. Swazey that Dr. Speer had written to Dr. Bowen, which becomes a bit complicated. A direct quotation from Dr. Speer would have answered the purpose as well. Again the author says, "Dr. Taylor wrote at this time (1917), etc.," but in the letter Dr. Taylor says "When the news of his death came,"—clearly indicating that the letter regarding 1917 was written after 1927, probably in response to a request of the author for material for the biography. There seems to be no reason for confusing the sequences.

There are two things that make the book worth reading,—the daughter's poetry quoted at the beginning of many of the chapters, and Mrs. Williams' own story of what happened. In fact every bit quoted from various letters by Mrs. Williams is full of warmth and human understanding and sympathy. When we read "they left us with a great hush of spirit," or "We pray that China may yet find her soul," "History is in the making,—my grandchildren will look back on these days," we are inclined to wish that Mrs. Williams herself had been persuaded to write the life—not merely quote the letters—of the good man who was her companion in a great work, and on whose death at the hand of Communist soldiers in 1927 she was able, even at the time, to look without bitterness.

G. T. F.

A Favorite Book in New and Revised Edition

Introduction to Chinese Art and History, by Arnold Silcock. Faber and Faber, Ltd., 24 Russell Square, London. 1936. 303 *pp.*

Popular demand for this invaluable handbook on Chinese art, culture and history has resulted in a second edition, corrected and revised, with many new illustrations including four new ones in color. Anyone who pretends to any knowledge of China today, must have a "working knowledge" of the history and background of the country, and this is as good a book as any to obtain it. The book, in its first edition, inspired many to further study and research of the subject. However, this "introduction" is sufficient for those who do not hope to become "sinologues" or experts in Chinese art.

The author states in his foreword that he aims to provide a simple picture of the environment and the age-long development of a great people and a noble art. He tries to escape the "dust cloud of dull dates . . . and the fruitless tussle with tongue-twisting Chinese names" which are apt to stifle interest in books of this kind. Although an expert of no mean merit, Mr. Silcock has written the book, not from the viewpoint of the experts, but from one who endeavors to touch and look upon beautiful Chinese things with the sympathy and appreciation which all great arts should inspire. One who is interested enough to buy and to read this book cannot fail to be inspired by the gracious beauty of the art which he describes and explains.

In the back of the book are a chronological tables showing noteworthy Chinese dates and periods with the concurrent world events, a guide to pronunciation of Chinese names, a bibliography, a review of the Buddha legend as depicted in painting and sculpture and an excellent index.

Within the 303 pages of the book is condensed the whole of Chinese history and the development of art. No ordinary individual library can be complete without it.

E. H. L.

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Soviet Submarines and Air Fleet Discussed in "Pacific Affairs"

Russia's submarine fleet, which Admiral Chicholas Orlov, chief of the naval forces of the U.S.S.R., terms "faster and able to remain submerged longer than any other in the world," appears destined to play a deciding role in the event of a Soviet-Japanese conflict, according to an analysis of the Soviet submarine force in the Far East, appearing in *Pacific Affairs*, quarterly of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Pointing out that much has been said and written about the possible function of the Soviet air fleet in a Soviet-Japanese war, Albert Parry of the University of Chicago and Alexander Kiralfy of Paramount Pictures Inc., claim that "the significance of the underwater weapon is not yet known, although next to the air fleet, the submarine squadron is potentially the most spectacular and most significant weapon of the Soviet Union in the Far East."

Soviet Agricultural Development in Siberia Discussed in "Far Eastern Survey"

Judging by results already obtained, the U.S.S.R.'s policy of introduing large-scale, scientific agriculture in Siberia is rapidly developing a base for large-scale industrial expansion, according to the *Far Eastern Survey* (Feb. 17) of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Pointing out that Siberia is "a vista of unknown potentialities," Kathleen Barnes, research associate, shows that despite Siberia's peculiar physical problems, and its scanty populations, "the sown area is being extended, crops are being introduced into areas which had not known them earlier, herds are being increased and improved, and cobmines are taking the place of the old hand reaping."

"In the Far Eastern Region, for example, which still has under two millions of population, there are now 86 machine tractor stations, serving 1,433 collective farms, The area was 90% collectivized at the end of 1936. In Siberia as a whole, which possesses enormous stretches still inadequately surveyed and only partly exploited, is already to be found approximately 11½% of the total sown area of the entire U.S.S.R.; this encompasses 20½% of the area sown to wheat. The Far Eastern Region alone accounts for 10% of the Union area sown to rice."

How Japanese Communications Department Aids Foreign Trade

"The Japanese Communications Department has prepared, for submission to the Cabinet and Diet, the most ambitious scheme in its history to aid foreign trade, involving shipping and shipbuilding subsides of 150,000,000 yen during the next five years, and including such items as the building of superior fast vessels, the abolition of the scrapping clause, which figured in earlier improvement plans, and the extension of banking and credit facilities to shipping concerns," states Catherine Porter in Far *Eastern Survey* (Feb. 3) of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

C. L. Hsia Discusses Constitution of China

The April 11 issue of the *Information Bulletin* published by the Council of International Affairs at Nanking contains an informative article by C. L. Hsia on the "Background and Future of the Draft Constitution of China." The author states that the Chinese Constitution-makers tried to avoid the two extremes by entrusting the task of amendment to the People's Congress, but with two safeguards. In the first place, for the alteration of the Constitution, a higher majority of votes at a meeting of a higher quorum is required. No amendment to the Constitution may be made unless it shall have been proposed by over one-fourth of the delegates to the People's Congress and passed by at least two-thirds of the delegates present at a meeting having a quorum of over three-fourths of the entire Congress. The second safeguard is that proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be made public by the proposer one year before the assembling of the People's Congress. The author is a Ph. D. of Edinburgh University and is a member of the Legislative Yuan. He is the author of "Treaty Relations between China and Great Britain" and "The Status of Shanghai."

"Far Eastern Survey" Writer Says Cooperative Movement in China is Victim of Social Ills

"China's cooperative movement, originally sponsored by leaders sincerely desirous of bettering the lot of the country's millions, has fallen a victim to all the social ills inherent in China's economy," according to the *Far Eastern Survey* (Mar. 31) of the American Council, Institute of Pcaific Relations. Charging that Chinese cooperatives "have substituted collective usury for individual usury," Dr. Chen Han-seng, expert on China's agrarian problems, and member of the former National Rural Rehabilitation Commission of the Executive Yuan, further claims that they "have accelerated the process of commercialization of agriculture, which under the present Chinese system of agrarian relations can only intensify the misery of China's peasantry."

China Publishing Co. Will Publish Books on Sian and Chiang Kai-shek

The China Publishing Company will shortly sponsor two works of much topical importance. The first, "Sian: A Coup d'Etat," will include extracts from the diary kept by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek during his detention at Sian in December, 1936. These will be preceded by a vivid description by Madame Chiang Kai-shek of the heart-breaking efforts that she made at Nanking to prevent a premature employment of force, culminating with her spectacular flight by airplane to Sian to share whatever fate might await her husband. These in combination form one of the most absorbing human documents that has seen the light in modern days. The Sian book will appear in May.

Also in the hands of the printers, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., is the manuscript of an authorized biography of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. This has been written by Hollington K. Tong, who has known the Generalissimo since his childhood and who has been enabled to consult documents and records which have hitherto been inaccessible. The Biography will be in two volumes and will be well illustrated. The date of publication has been provisionally fixed for the latter end of July.

Notes on Recent Publications and Periodicals

"Changing China" is the title of an article in the Feb.-Mar. issue of *Los Angeles Bulletin Consistory*, (Masonic publication) by Garner Curran, who holds a 32nd degree, and has travelled considerably in the Far East. It is illustrated with a portrait of Dr. C. T. Wang, who is also a 32nd degree Mason.

"Thirty years of the University of Hawaii" is the title of a handsomely illustrated brochure describing the activities of said educational institution, which was established by the Territorial Legislature in 1907.

One of the most lively of hotel publications is *Keller's Pacific Hotel Review*, published at San Francisco. The Mar. 27 issue makes mention of the fact that the ancestors of the editor, Mr. Keller, in an unbroken line since early in the seventeenth century, have been in the hotel business.

Charles A. Elwood, Professor, of Sociology at Duke University, at Durham, North Carolina, is the author of a brochure "The World's Need of Religious Unity," originally printed in *World Christianity*.

Wuchang Y. W. C. A. Conducts Annual Membership Campaign

The Wuchang Young Women's Christian Association has been carrying on a very useful social and educational work that meets the urgent demand of the community. It has been conducting its annual Finance and Membership campaign which was opened last month. Six teams, aggregating over fifty women, are calling on members and friends of the Association, soliciting renewals, new membership, and subscriptions in aid of the work.

An attractive booklet, profusely illustrated, sets forth the activities of the Association,

S. Y. Chi-writes from Wuchang that of special interest this spring are three new classes:

1.—Mrs. Norman Garrett—an authority on the science of Home Decoration—is to give a course of six lectures, with demonstrations, on Interior Decoration. Starting her course with a series of "Don'ts," Mrs. Garrett gives interesting talks on the subjects: Home Planning, Color Schemes, What to do with Walls, Windows, Pictures and Lamps, The Use of Chinese Style with Western, and Appropriateness.

2.—An eight weeks' course on Chinese cooking is being given, starting March 25, under the leadership of Mrs. H. Y. Ting and Mrs. Y. H. Hsu, two food preparing experts. The food specialities of various provinces will be featured.

3.—Individual instruction in the operation of the Chinese Typewriter is attracting many women students. Miss H. Y. Ling is the director.

The Secretarial Staff this year comprises Miss Y. M. Lin, General Secretary, Miss Kathleen Chu, Miss Huang Hsiu-chi and Miss Hsu Hsiang-pi. Miss Li Mei-chen is in charge of the Industrial Center.

Sining Garrison Commander Acts as Wholesale Matchmaker

Gen. Ma Pu-fang, Garrison Commander of Sining, played the role of a matchmaker when forty-five Communist women bandits captured by his troops sometime ago were married in a simple ceremony at the Garrison Headquarters at Sining, Chinghai (Kokonor) April 26. The grooms were all specially picked by the Mohammedan general himself to match the erstwhile women war prisoners.